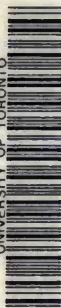


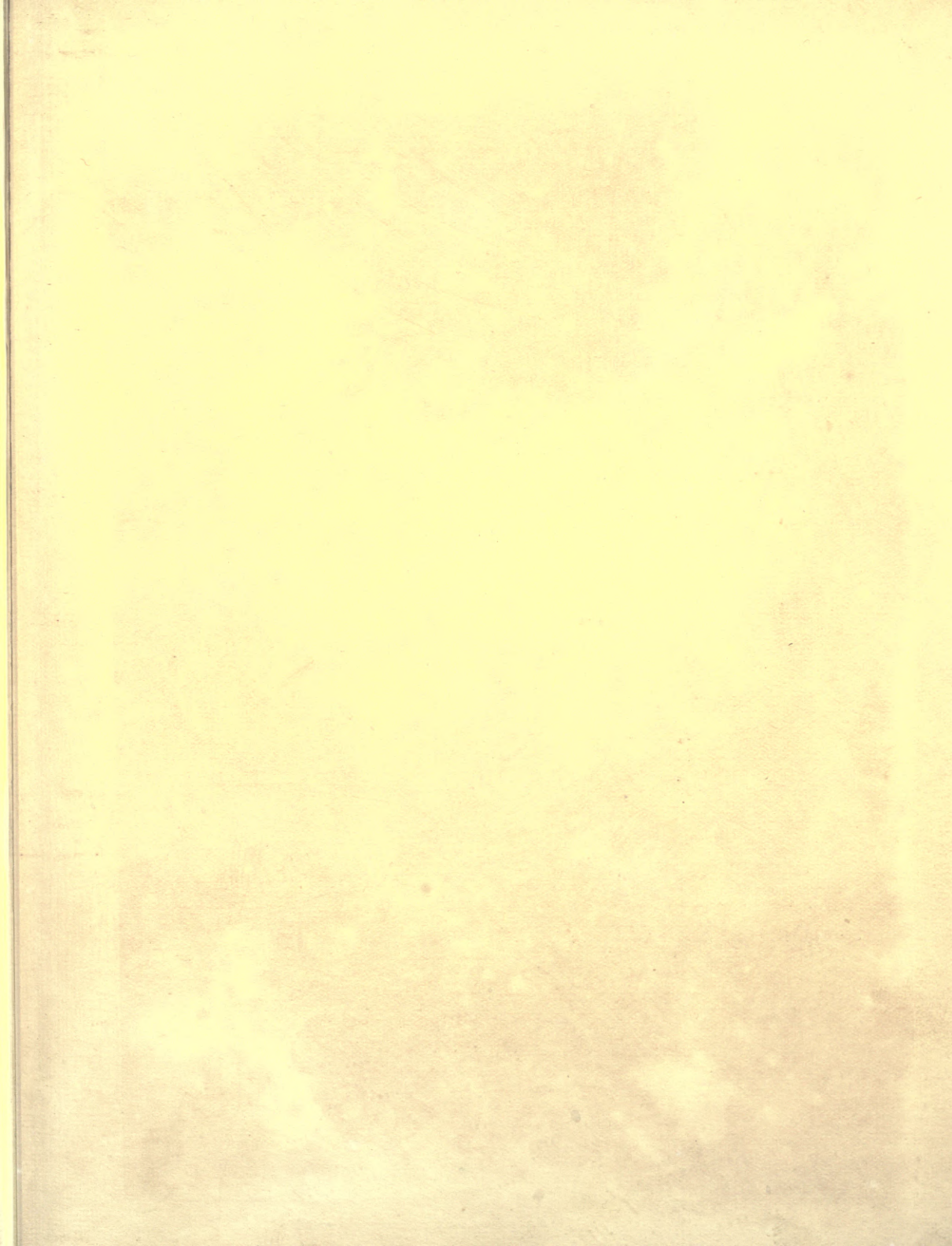
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CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE COUNTIES OF
Lancaster and Chester.

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THE
Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey
OF THE
PREMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER.

PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE POSSESSION OF
THOMAS BROOKE, F.S.A.,
OF ARMITAGE BRIDGE, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY
WILLIAM FARRER.
EDITOR OF "THE COURT ROLLS OF THE HONOR OF CLITHEROE."

VOL. I. PART I.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
1898.



PRINTED BY CHARLES E. SIMMS
MANCHESTER

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ERRATA.

- p. 1, title, l. 4, *for* "Eremit agiensi" *read* "Eremitagiensi."
margin, *for* "31 H. 3" *read* "51 H. 3."
- p. 6, last l. but one, *for* "H[ugh]" *read* "H[enry]."
- p. 7, l. 40, *for* "Heysham" *read* "Hecham (in Claughton)."
- p. 25, l. 28, *after* "quinto" *read* "decimo."
- p. 26, l. 19, *for* "1232" *read* "1241."
- p. 50, l. 17, *for* "Dom." *read* "Sir."
- p. 65, ll. 3-5, punctuations should be *commas*, except last.
- pp. 67-105, *passim*, *for* "Arbalestrier" *read* "Arbalaster."
- p. 78, l. 20, *for* "Rossal" *read* "Rohall."
- p. 82, l. 7, *for* "Richmund" *read* "Richmond."
- p. 86, ll. 27, 32, } *for* "Dickfurlong" *read* "Dykefurlong."
p. 87, l. 13, }
- p. 108, l. 9, *for* "issued" *read* "found in his possession."
- p. 124, l. 3, *for* "pot-hole" *read* "pit," and *cancel first foot note*.
- p. 156, *note*, l. 7, *for* "liberam" *read* "liberum."
- p. 163, *marginal note*, *for* "eandem" *read* "eadem."
- p. 177, l. 34, *for* "purchase" *read* "claim."
- p. 195, l. 15, *for* "carucatam" *read* "carucam."
- p. 190, l. 13, *for* "1240-1268" *read* "1200-1217."
- p. 191, l. 3, *for* "quæ" *read* "quod."
- p. 202, l. 11, *for* "1212-1242" *read* "1190-1212."
- p. 206, l. 18, *for* "before 1268" *read* "1190-1206."
- p. 232, l. 3, *for* "prædicto" *read* "prædicta."
- p. 232, l. 22, *for* "Brimedene" *read* "Brunedene."
- p. 236, l. 6, *for* "pasturam" *read* "pastura."
- p. 237, l. 24, *for* "ad huc" *read* "adhuc."
- p. 260, l. 11, *for* "quietum" *read* "quietam."
- p. 296, l. 9, *for* "incipienda" *read* "incipiendo."
- p. 299, l. 15, *for* "dei" *read* "die."
- p. 300, l. 26, *for* "totam" *read* "totum."



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¹ From *Towneley* and *Dodsworth MSS.*

INTRODUCTION.

COCKERSAND ABBEY stands by the sea shore, near the mouth of the river Lune, in a particularly bleak and uninviting situation, not many feet above sea level, nor many yards removed from high-water mark of ordinary tides. A treeless stretch of level arable land, formerly peat moss, intervenes for a couple of miles between it and the nearest "hard land" at Thurnham, a village lying some five miles to the south of Lancaster. Only the Chapter House—a fine specimen of early Decorated work—and fragments of the eastern wall of the north and south transepts remain, but the plan of the greater part of the original buildings would be revealed by careful excavation. The place called Cockersand is extra-parochial, and separates the north-western portion of the township of Cockerham, and the western portion of Thurnham, from the sea, being divided from the latter by a pool now known as Janson's pool, formerly described as the "sunken pool" (*cavus pullus*). It was undoubtedly carved out of both townships, under circumstances which will shortly appear.

Towards the end of the reign of Henry II., *circa* 1180–1184, a pious recluse known as Hugh the Hermit, established himself in this place, and being held in reverence by the people of the country round about, was supported by their charitable gifts in the maintenance of first a Hermitage, and then a Hospital for the infirm and lepers.¹ This

¹ "Be it noted that the monastery of Cokersand was furst founded by Hugh Garthe, an heremyt of great perfection, and by suche Charitable almes as the said Hugh dyd gather in the Countre he founded an Hospitall callid Cokersand, with iij Chanons in the said Hospitall, a master and ij brethern, and was called the Mr. of

advance was secured by the munificence of William de Lancaster II., and his wife Hawise de Stutevill, who had been endowed by her husband in the lordship of Garstang, of which this place and Cockerham were members. At her request he granted "in pure and perpetual alms to Hugh the Hermit, the place of Askels-cross and Croc (now Crook), up to the pool (*i.e.*, inland as far as Janson's pool), together with his fishery in Lune, and more beside if they could be made, and all manner of easements in his wood of Wyresdale, for the maintenance of a Hospital." This was witnessed by his said wife, and by Norman his steward, whom I suspect to have been Norman de Redman, his mesne tenant of Yealand. If so, we have the approximate date of this grant, for Norman de Redman died before the end of the fiscal year which closed at Michaelmas, 1184, as appears from the Pipe Roll of that year (31 Henry II.), where it is recorded that Adam, the Dean of Kirkham, proffered one hundred shillings for licence to marry his daughter, who was of the King's donation, to the son of Norman de Redman. This gives the year 1184 as the probable date of the foundation of the Hospital.¹

The next grant bears a close relation to the first. It was made by William de Furness, lord of Thurnham, who during the year 1186 paid a fine of twenty marks for relief of the estates of his father Michael le

the Hospitall of Cokersand. Then of longe tyme after, yt was chaunged from the Hospitall to a Priory, and within certeyn yeres after to an Abbey of White Chanons. And for as moche as the said house was maney tymes troubled at the tyme of ther Ellection of theyre Abbot, with the gentilmen of the cuntrey theyre neyghbors, they made sute to the Kyng for his mayntenaunce, to have free election amongst them selfe, and bound ther said house for that priuilege to geve to the Kyng at every Election xx^s, to the Kyng and to his heyres Kynges." ("Visitation of the North by Norroy, A^o 1530." *Harl. MS.*, 1499, Art. 69.)

¹ According to the Chronicle of R. de Monte, William de Lancaster, steward of Henry II., died in the year 1184. This receives confirmation from the fact that his widow, Hawise de Stutevill, having married, secondly, Hugh de Morvill, the latter in the 1st John (1199-1200), obtained the King's licence to marry his elder daughter to Richard de Lucy of Egremont. Such betrothals were usually made when the heiress was about fourteen or fifteen years old.

Fleming (*Pipe Roll*, 32 Henry II., *m.* 10). He granted "to God and St. Mary, and to the Hospital of Cockersand, and to the brethren serving God there, a portion of his land of Thurnham, to wit, all the land by the sunken pool (now Janson's pool) which runs down from the moss into the great pool of Crook, beyond the old road, and so following the great pool to the deep water of Lune, and so round by the sea to Askels-cross; for the soul of his father Michael, and of his mother Christiana, for his own soul, and the soul of his wife, and the souls of his brethren and sisters."

On the 6th June, 1190, Pope Clement III. issued from the Lateran a Bull of Protection and Privileges to Henry, Prior of the Hospital Monastery of Cockersand, by which the Hospital was firmly established in the place of its foundation, as a Premonstratensian Monastery dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The various grants of land to the Monastery were duly confirmed, particularly those made by the founder, William de Lancaster II. Hugh the Hermit died before the elevation of the Hospital to the degree of a Priory, secured by this Bull, his successor being Henry, who was the first, and probably the only, Prior. This is proved by the following grant found under the title of "Seaton in Copeland," which was confirmed by the Bull of 1190:—

"To all the sons of holy mother Church, Alan, son of Ketel, sendeth greeting in our Lord. Know that with the consent of my heirs, I have granted to God and St. Mary, seven acres of my land in Seaton in Copeland, in pure and perpetual alms, &c. This grant of land was made to them in Kirk-croft, where stands the homestead (*mansio*) of William, son of Roger." Then follows this note: "William, son of Roger, and his heirs were enfeoffed of this land by Henry, Prior of this House at that time, and by the Convent, rendering 12*d.* yearly at the feast of St. Michael, and at every decease, to mother church, by will duly made, the third part of all their worldly goods."

Before ten years more had passed—such was the rapid growth of this House—the Priory had risen to the degree of an Abbey, under

Abbot Roger, who at this time styled himself "Abbot of the Marsh" (*de Marisco*). In addition to the patronage of the family of Lancaster, the Abbey was enjoying the protection and benefactions of that notable statesman Theobald Walter, upon whom in the year 1194, after the forfeiture of the Honor of Lancaster by the King's unruly brother, Count John of Mortain, King Richard had bestowed the whole Hundred of Amounderness. "For the health of his soul, and the souls of King Henry, King Richard, and John, Count of Mortain, and of Ranulph Glanvill, his friend, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, his brother, Hervey Walter, his father, Matilda Walter, his mother, and all his friends and benefactors, ancestors and successors, Theobald gave his whole Hay of Pilling to God and St. Mary, and to the Abbot and Monks of the Premonstratensian order, in pure and perpetual alms, for the erection of an Abbey of that order." This was afterwards confirmed by King John by a charter which passed at Geddington, on the 14th March, 2nd year (1201), also confirming the place of Cockersand to the said House. A few years later the same King granted to the Abbey two carucates of his demesne estate at Newbigging, near Singleton, in fee farm, for 20s. yearly for all service, together with the judicial privileges of soke and sake.¹

At this time serious contentions arose between the newly created Abbey, and that of St. Mary de Pratis, in Leicester, to whom, about the year 1153-4, William de Lancaster I., and his wife Gundreda, with the consent of their son and heir, William de Lancaster II., had given the Manor and Church of Cockerham, the Chapel of Ellel, the township or hamlet of Crimbles, and right of common of pasture throughout his fee in Amounderness and Lonsdale. Which grant had been duly confirmed

¹ The original charter of Theobald Walter's grant of Pilling Hay (1194-1199), and the charters of confirmation from King John in 1201, and King Henry in 1227, are now in the possession of W. H. Dalton, Esq., of Thurnham Hall, Lancaster. The Editor hopes to procure a reproduction of the former, to be included as a frontispiece to Part II. of this work.

by Henry II., by a general charter of confirmation to that Abbey, which passed at Dover, 2nd to 10th January, 1156.

William de Lancaster II. succeeded his father about the year 1170, and immediately after seized the said Manor and dispossessed the Abbey of Leicester. It was during the period of this forcible resumption of the Manor that the Hospital of Cockersand was founded upon the seaward portion of this Manor. But after John had received the Honor of Lancaster from his brother Richard I., the Abbot of Leicester sued Hugh de Morvill and Hawise his wife, widow of William de Lancaster II., in the Court of the said John, Count of Mortain, at Lancaster, between the years 1189-1194, and by the oath of twelve liege men recovered the Manor against Hugh and Hawise, who thereupon confirmed the original grant of William de Lancaster I., as also did John, Count of Mortain, as the chief lord. "On the part of the monks of Leicester the sudden rise of an independent Abbey on the territory of which they were chief lords (*sic*), and the exemption from tithes asserted by a body which was daily augmenting its property within their own parish of Cockerham, could not be beheld without jealousy, and frequent disputes as to boundaries would naturally arise." (Whitaker's *History of Richmond*, vol. ii. p. 330.)

A composition thereupon took place, whereby the Monks of Leicester granted to the Monks of Cockersand the place in which the Hospital of Cockersand was situate, in pure and perpetual and free alms, with liberty to build an Abbey there, to wit, from the three stones¹ to the bounds of Thurnham through the moss. But the Monks of Cockersand were not to have any common right beyond these bounds, over land or wood belonging to the Monks of Leicester, nor *vice versa*. They further granted two fisheries, to be made there or elsewhere, for which the Monks of Cocker-

¹ Two of these ancient landmarks still remain to mark the boundary between Cockersand and Cockerham. They stand by the shore, near Bank Houses. It is not unlikely that one of them was the Askel's Cross, mentioned in William de Lancaster's charter.

sand were to render 12*d.* yearly every Easter, at Cockerham. If the Monks of Cockersand acquired any land thereafter in the parish of Cockerham, they were to pay tithes to the Mother Church of Cockerham, retaining nevertheless the tithes within the said bounds. The Monks of Cockersand further agreed not to acquire any more land within the townfields of Cockerham, of the fee of the Abbey of Leicester, beyond the said site of their house. All excesses committed between the two parties before the sixth year of John, to be kindly forgiven on both sides. This was followed by a second composition in 1230, during the Abbacy of brother Hereward, respecting the division of pasture lying between Wrangpool and Pilling, &c. A third followed in 1242, a fourth between 1242-1245, a fifth in 1340, and a sixth in 1364. Thus the Abbey became established on land formerly part of Cockerham, but confirmed to them as an extra-parochial property by the Bull of Pope Clement, and by King John's confirmation.

Shortly before the end of the reign of John, the Monks of Cockersand received the gift of the advowson of Garstang Church from Gilbert fitz Reinfred, and also a carucate of land in Medlar, and the Mill of Greenhalgh (pp. 168, 278). These were confirmed by a royal charter which passed at Wareham, 20th August, 17th year (1215). The grants of land¹ made each year after this date reached a very considerable number, probably forty or fifty, until the statute of Mortmain in 1279 put a check upon the gift of land to religious houses.

The Register speaks eloquently of the sentimental piety of the Lancashire people of the 13th century; but an examination of all the Registers of religious houses in the county, leads to the conclusion that the feeling which induced so many people dwelling in West Lancashire to have

¹ *Dodsworth's MS.* and *Christopher Towneley's MS.* contain a number of transcripts of original charters to Cockersand Abbey. An almost complete set of Stainall Charters was recently found by the Editor in *Add. MS.* 32,104, unfortunately too late to be utilised in augmenting the text of this volume. A considerable amount of additional matter has, however, been added in an Appendix, including several charters not to be found in the Register.

regard to the "health of their own souls, and the souls of their ancestors and successors," was comparatively absent among the inhabitants of the eastern half of the county. Evidence of the attachment of the people of the west to the religious houses of Lancaster, Cockersand, Lytham, Penwortham, and Burscough, still exists in the large number of adherents to the Church of Rome still to be found there, proving that this attachment of the people to the faith of their forefathers is due rather to principles of Conservatism than to local influences.

The Chartulary, or Register of charters and other legal instruments belonging to the Abbey of Cockersand, is a volume containing 166 leaves of parchment, measuring 8-in. by 11½-in., written on both sides of the leaf in very clear, bold, round handwriting, of the style usual to the 13th century. We learn from an introductory paragraph on fol. 5^b that the volume was compiled by Brother Robert de Lachford, during the years 1267-1268, and in the first instance contained abstracts of all the charters of the house extant in the former year. The compilation of the Register of these writings was apparently completed about Michaelmas, 1268. Nearly all the original entries have roughly rubricated initial letters, a detail generally omitted in the later entries, both of charters registered by Robert de Lachford after 1268, and of those registered by subsequent recorders, after Lachford's death, which may have been about 1280. A uniform system of condensation appears to have been adopted, as will be seen by comparing the text of various charters on pp. 114, 137, with Christopher Towneley's transcripts, as given in the Appendix, and also in a few other instances, where the abstracts in the Chartulary have been extended by the addition (within square brackets) of the terms of the original charters. As a general rule the releasing, warranty, and attesting clauses have been omitted. The last-named omission is greatly to be regretted, especially as regards the 12th century and early 13th century charters.

The Chartulary commences with the Bull of Protection and Privileges by Pope Clement III., granted in the year 1190, which is practically

the Foundation Charter of the House, and was probably obtained through the influence of Theobald Walter and his brother Hubert, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. This is followed by two general Bulls to the Premonstratensian order by Pope Honorius III., and one by Innocent IV. Then follow special Bulls to the Abbey by Pope Gregory IX., and an Indulgence by Pope Alexander IV. The list concludes with three general Bulls to the order, conveying common privileges. Royal charters and confirmations occupy a couple of pages, followed by a few memoranda, and an interesting copy, made after the death of Archbishop Gray, of the Provincial Constitution of York. The next four pages are occupied by charters of confirmation granted by several of the Lords of Wyresdale; Ranulf Blundevill, Earl of Chester; Roger de Mowbray; Hugh Bussel; Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and a charter of Thomas de Rigmaden of the 14th century in English. At fol. 19 the general Register of Charters commences.

The series of instruments preserved in this volume possesses great genealogical and topographical interest. It is, however, noticeable that very few belong to a later period than the end of the 13th century. It is obvious therefore, that some charters of later date, besides an enormous mass of leases, rent rolls, and other documents, must have existed at the time of the final dissolution of this Monastery in 1539. Of these, only a few records, which have been preserved in private hands, are known to exist. It is highly desirable that information should be supplied of all such collections, in order that the Chetham Society may preserve some record of the contents of these documents, before they suffer the ruthless fate which has already overtaken so many private collections of historical documents relating to the county.

A fairly good idea of a Lancashire village in the 13th century may be drawn from the contents of the Chartulary. Each township must have been practically self-supporting, and to a great extent the number and condition of the population depended upon the state of the plough teams. If the oxen were sufficient in number and "strong to labour,"

given a fair season, there would be an ample supply of bread stuff. The town-fields (*territorium, campus*) usually lay in furlongs or shots around the homesteads. They were usually divided by highways and streams, or bounded by a river bank, the commons or wastes. (Stainall, No. 6, p. 116.) Each furlong had its distinctive name, and was subdivided into many acre, half acre, quarter acre, or smaller strips, called "lands" or "sellions" (*selio*,¹ *sulung, sillon*), to which access was obtained by a head-land. Those which abutted upon other strips at right angles were called "butts," and angular shaped pieces or corners of fields, which could not be divided lengthwise in furrows, were called gores, or goredales, tongues or patches (*goredula, tunga, frissura*). The larger denominations of land measurement were the "carucate" or "team land," that is the area which one team of eight oxen could maintain in cultivation; this in turn was subdivided into eight "bovates," or "oxgangs," the latter term being universally used in Lancashire, and representing the proportion of a team land which the owner of one ox could maintain in tillage. A man was not always the happy possessor of an ox, sometimes he held only a share with one or more neighbours. The oxgang contained from five to twenty-five acres, according to circumstances of soil or surface (average about fifteen or sixteen acres), and each was subdivided into numerous strips, perhaps twenty, perhaps one hundred, according to the number of the tillers of the soil in the township, who each held at least one strip in every field or furlong. The object was to equalize and give to each person a fair proportion of good, bad, or indifferent soil. The various town-fields were cultivated on a two years' course, or three years' course of tillage, and the cattle on the surrounding common had free access to those fields which lay fallow during the year, as they also had access to the meadow land after Lammass, and to the cornfields after the harvest had been gathered.

¹ I have throughout used the Norman-French word "seillon."

By this means not only was a large area kept in cultivation by a comparatively small number of plough teams, but every available acre of arable—until seed time—was made available for pasturage. The Lancashire acre generally appears to have contained forty roods in length (forty-long = furlong), and four roods in breadth, each rood measuring twenty feet. (Stainall, No. 4, p. 115.) The Lancashire customary acre, therefore, contained 7,111 square yards and one square foot.

It is evident from the Ordnance Survey Maps that there were formerly very large areas of common pasture, mosses, moors, wastes and meres in many Lancashire townships of the 13th to the 16th centuries, affording almost unlimited scope for improvements. We therefore find frequent mention of improved or assarted land (*assartum, scalinga, terra approviata*), which might be made on the commons and wastes by the lord's villeins, or by the free tenants of the township; and so apart from the townlands (*terra, terra arabilis, et pratum*), consisting of ancient arable and meadow, the area under tillage was constantly being added to, the rode-land or assarted arable land being a continually increasing quantity. Consequently the Domesday measurement gradually ceased to represent the real area under tillage. Every family occupied a toft or small homestead with its croft, orchard, garden or curtilage, sometimes containing one, sometimes two acres. (Stainall, No. 6, p. 116; Sowerby, p. 244.)

The head of cattle, horses, sheep, &c., to be put by any one individual on the common pasture was rigidly "stinted" or limited, so that each villager had a rateable amount of pasture, *i.e.*, he was allowed to keep a strictly limited number of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, or goats, in proportion to his area of tillage and meadow. This was sometimes expressed in the charters of gift to the Abbey, by a specific number of such stock, or covered by the words "the common rights or liberties appurtenant to such and such a fee in that town." In every township there were well regulated liberties and easements as to housebote and

haybote, turf getting, bracken dales, rights of way, rights of water, fishing rights, or share of the mast fall, and others.

The land was generally tilled by villeins, who with their families, goods, and cattle were attached to the soil (Whittingham, No. 4, p. 232). But there was a numerous class of small freeholders springing up, who were often benefactors to the Abbey. These usually tilled their own land and occupied their own homesteads or messuages, like the Westmorland yeoman or "Statesman" of to-day.

The increase in the purchasing power of money tended to bring about a change in the position of the villein class. Instead of exacting the customary day-works on the demesne, the lord found it to his advantage pecuniarily, to commute such service for money payment, and instead of treating his villeins as chattels, to accept a rent (which tended to increase in amount), and make them his free-men and tenants-at-will of the oxgangs they had formerly cultivated in servility. It was better economy to take a money rent, and let the tenants-at-will keep themselves, than to be responsible for their food, clothing, crop and stock in return for villein service. So the villeins of the Abbey, given with the land they tilled in the 13th century, rise in status, and in process of time appear on the rent-rolls, as the tenants at will of the Abbey, paying boon hens and a rent in money.

It will be noticed from the addition of the word "dominicum," that by far the greater proportion of the gifts made to the Abbey, consisted of land which passed into the hands of the monks, and was tilled by the villeins or dependents of the Abbey as part of the demesne land. A list occupying six pages of the Chartulary, gives the names of the villeins attached to the lands of the Abbey. In another class, where the word "feodum" appears in the margin, the gift was merely that of the fee farm, from which the Abbey derived a fee farm rent, with wardship and relief of the actual tenant in possession. Sometimes the grant was not in frankalmoign (Stainall, No. 12, p. 119), but the monks were required

to discharge the military, thanage, or fee farm service to the chief lord, under which the grantor—a mesne tenant—held. Again, others were testamentary grants to secure burial for the grantor or his wife in the precincts of the Abbey (Preesall, No. 8, p. 70). Sometimes prayers and other spiritual benefits were to be received for the grant. Again, some sold to the monks a portion of their land from personal necessity for money. (Medlar, Nos. 7 and 8, p. 172; Thistleton, No. 4, p. 174.) Poulton, No. 1, p. 189, affords an instance of a grant by way of composition for one-third of the grantor's and his wife's substance at their death, which was due to the Abbey of Cockersand under the servile tenure, by which they held their land.

Towards the end of the 13th century the area of land held in many townships in frankalmoign was sufficiently large to enable the monks to split up their holding into tenements, first of all tilled by the villeins belonging to the Abbey, but in later times let upon lease. This is evident from the 15th century rent rolls of the Abbey, several of which are in existence.

It seems to have been a very common practice with the monks to put up stone crosses, or to mark trees with a cross, to distinguish the boundaries of their land. To a great extent the boundaries were natural objects, such as streams, brooks, sykes or leaches, roads, woods, moors, &c. The strips of land in the townfields were simply divided by ridges or balks of turf, as in many Highland townfields of to-day in Scotland. They are usually described as lying between land of the two adjacent possessors, whose names are given, and as extending at either end to some specific boundary. The ownership of every one of the scores of such similar strips was common knowledge in every village. Many of the open fields were called "furlongs," the nature of the ground no doubt admitting a length of furrow "forty long," as measured in customary roods; to others the ancient Teutonic term of "argh" was applied, with the addition in each instance of some distinctive and

descriptive title, such as "Harecarr furlong," "Moor-furlong," and "Middle-argh," now "Medlar." The philologist will find plenty of materials for the study of the origin of local place names.

Of the Abbots of Cockersand little seems to be known, and the Register adds little to the knowledge to be gained from the Public Records. The following list of names, with references, contains several additions to that given by Whitaker (*Hist. of Richmond*, vol. ii. p. *335), or the fuller list given by J. P. Rylands, F.S.A. (*Local Gleanings, Lanc. and Ches.*, Art. 740).

- c. 1184.—Hugh, the Hermit, Master of the Hospital of Cockersand. (Thurnham, No. 2, fol. 111 b.)
- c. 1189.—Henry, Prior of the Hospital Monastery of St. Mary of Cockersand. (Seaton in Copeland, No. 1, fol. 158; Bull of Pope Clement III., A.D. 1190, fol. 7.)
- c. 1205.—Roger, Abbot of Cockersand. (*Reg. of the Priory of Lancaster*, p. 385; *Cartæ Antiquæ*, 52, l. 1, *Brit. Mus.*)
- c. 1216—c. 1235.—Hereward, Abbot of Cockersand. Composition with the Prior of Lancaster, A.D. 1216, fol. 112. (*Chetham Society*, vol. lvii. pt. 2, p. 39; Medlar, No. 3, A.D. 1235, p. 169.)
- 1240.—Richard, Abbot of Cockersand. Final Concord at York, with Ralph de Mitton, respecting next presentation to the church of Mitton, 14th July, 1240. (*Cockersand Chart.*, fol. 74.)
- c. 1246—c. 1261.—Henry, Abbot of Cockersand. (*Furness Coucher*, A.D. 1246, p. 349; Final Concords, Lancaster, A.D. 1247, No. 119, A.D. 1254, No. 136; Carleton, No. 13, A.D. 1261, p. 147; *Dodsworth MSS.*, liii. fol. 90.)
- c. 1269—c. 1271.—Adam, Abbot of Cockersand. Final Concord at York, on the morrow of St. James, 1269. (*Cockersand Chart.*, fol. 77; Carleton, No. 16, A.D. 1271.)

- c. 1279—c. 1286.—Thomas, Abbot of Cockersand. Letters of Protection from John of Gaunt, at Lancaster, 24th January, 1379 (*Brit. Mus., Add. MS. 32,104*, fol. 261 b); Letters of Protection, 2nd September, 1286 (*Cal. Pat. Roll*, p. 251).
- c. 1289—c. 1290.—Robert, Abbot of Cockersand. Letter of Protection, 10th September, 1290 (*Cal. Pat. Roll*, p. 384; A.D. 1289, *Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*)
- c. 1300—c. 1311.—Roger, Abbot of Cockersand. (*Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. cxlix. fol. 147 b; *Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*)
- 1340.—William, Abbot of Cockersand. Composition with the Abbot of Leicester, Wednesday before the Feast of St. Wilfred, A.D. 1340. (*Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. cxlii. fol. 228 b.)
- 1353.—Robert de Carlton, Abbot of Cockersand. (*Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*)
- c. 1354—c. 1364.—Jordan, Abbot of Cockersand. (4th May, 1354, *Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*; Composition with the Abbot of Leicester, A.D. 1364, fol. 76.)
- 1393.—William Stainford, Abbot of Cockersand. (Screen in Mitton church.)
- c. 1395—c. 1410.—Thomas Burghe, Abbot of Cockersand. Lease to William Rylands, &c. (*Local Gleanings*, vol. ii. p. 225.)
- 1410—c. 1426.—Thomas Greene, Abbot of Cockersand. Elected 6th July, 1410 (*Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*). Lease to William Laithwaite (*Local Gleanings*, vol. ii. p. 225).
- 1444—c. 1448.—Robert Egremont, Abbot of Cockersand. Elected 1444 (*Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*). Lease to Richard and James Leigh, A.D. 1447–8 (*Local Gleanings*, vol. ii. p. 225).
- c. 1478—c. 1484.—William Bolland, Abbot of Cockersand. Party to an Indenture with Richard, son of Sir John Boteler, 12 July, 1478 (Whitaker's *Hist. of Richmond*, vol. ii. p. 335). Court Rolls of Westhoughton, A.D. 1483–4 (*Local Gleanings*, vol. ii. p. 225).
- 1487–? .—John Preston, Abbot of Cockersand. (Whitaker's *Hist. of Richmond*, vol. ii. p. 335.)

- 1502—c. 1505.—James Skipton, Abbot of Cockersand. Elected 20th December, 1502 (*Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*). Leases of land in Westhoughton (*Local Gleanings*, vol. ii. p. 225).
- 1505—1509.—Henry Stayning, Abbot of Cockersand. Elected 7th October, 1505. (*Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*)
- 1509—c. 1520.—John Croune, Abbot of Cockersand. Elected 11th May, 1509. (*Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*)
- 1520—1.—George Billington, Abbot of Cockersand. Leases of land in Westhoughton, A.D. 1520—1. (*Local Gleanings*, vol. ii. p. 226.)
- 1528.—John Bolland, Abbot of Cockersand. Party to an indenture for a Chantry at Croston, 20th May, 1528. (*Whitaker's Hist. of Richmond*, vol. ii. p. 335.)
- 1531.—Gilbert Ainsworth, Abbot of Cockersand. Elected 25th March, 1531. (*Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*)
- 1531—1533.—Robert Kendal, Abbot of Cockersand. Elected 16th October, 1531. (*Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*)
- 1533—1539.—Robert Pulton, Abbot of Cockersand. Elected 27th May, 1533 (*Reg. Archiep. Ebor.*). Lease of manor of Westhoughton to Sir Thomas Langton, 14th September, 1538 (*Local Gleanings*, vol. i. p. 181).

The Editor's acknowledgments are due to the Very Rev. Canon MOYES, D.D., for invaluable assistance in the translation of the Papal Bulls, for collating the "Constitutio Provincialis Ebor." with two *MS.* copies in the British Museum, and for a translation and numerous interesting notes thereon.

The Society is indebted to THOMAS BROOKS, Esq., F.S.A., of Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield, for the loan of the original Register.

The Latin text has been carefully collated with the Register, and all errors reproduced. The labour of transcribing and extending the

text has been considerably increased by the preparation of a short translation or abstract of each document. It is hoped that this addition will be a welcome feature to those unfamiliar with the Latin of legal instruments. For errors in the extension of the original text, in translation, and in the use of unsuitable terms, the Editor desires the reader's indulgence.

W. F.

MARTON HOUSE,
SKIPTON,
22nd JAN., 1898.

Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey.

REGISTRUM SIVE CARTULARIUM ABBATIÆ S. Mariæ de Cokersand.

[E REGISTRO PENES THOMAM BROOK DE PONTE EREMIT AGIENSI, *one word*,
IN COMITATU EBORACENSI, ARMIGERUM.]

IN hoc volumine continentur omnia feofamenta nostra penes [fol. 5^b]
nos reperta Anno Domini Millesimo Ducentesimo sexa-
gesimo septimo, Quæ scripta sunt et ordinata a fratre Roberto 31. H. 3.
de Lacheford, Qui præsens volumen tam pro utilitate juniorum
instrumenta ignorantium, quam difficultate ea querentium quæ
sæpius eveniunt, armariolo assignavit. In principio privilegia
nostra communia et propria scribens. Postea cartas et Confir-
maciones Domini Regis. Tandem Confirmaciones Baronum et
magnatum, illis dumtaxat exceptis quæ suis in provinciis
plenus ut decet annotantur. Sequuntur cartæ de Aumunder-
nesse; Postea cartæ de Laylondsyre; et de Blakeburnesyre; et
de Eboraco; item de Derbysyre; et de Makerfeld; item de
Salfordsyre; et de Cestrisyre; item postea de Lannesdale; et
de Kendale; et tandem in fine libelli sequuntur illæ de Coupeland.
Assignata sunt loca et prætermissa vacua in fine cuiusque
villæ uniuscuiusque provinciæ; ut decetero quandocumque vel
quocienscumque novæ cartæ, confirmaciones, composicionesque
e venerint: competenter inseri poterunt. Orat etiam ipse compo-
sitor propter communem utilitatem, ut quandocumque largicione
aliquorum aut empzione facultatis communis aliquæ e venerint,

aut aliquo casu repertæ fuerint, quæ istis temporibus non fuerunt: in posterum suis locis inserantur. Scripta sunt hæc Anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo, sexagesimo octavo, ante festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli.

IN this volume are contained all the grants of land found in our possession in the year of our Lord 1267. They have been arranged and written down by brother Robert de Lachford, who has consigned them to a little chest, as well for the use of the younger [brethren] ignorant as to legal documents, as by reason of the difficulty which often happens to those making a search among them. At the beginning, writing down our privileges ordinary and particular, next the Royal Charters and Confirmations, then the Confirmations of barons and great men, those only excepted which are more fully set down, as it behoves, under their own districts, then follow the charters of Amounderness, next those of Leylandshire, Blackburnshire, York, [West] Derbyshire, Makerfield, Salfordshire, Cheshire, also Lonsdale and Kendal, and then at the end the titles of Copeland follow. Places have been allotted, and blanks left at the end of each town of every district, so that hereafter, whenever and as often as new charters, confirmations, or agreements occur, they may be suitably introduced. The compiler himself begs, for the sake of general convenience, that whenever any [charters] shall be acquired, either by the bounty of any or by purchase of the ordinary faculty, or otherwise shall be found, which do not at present exist, that they be finally introduced in their proper places. These [words] were written in the year of our Lord 1268, before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel.¹

PRIVILEGIA.

[fol. 7]

CLEMENS episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis H. . . . Priori Monasterii Hospitalis de Cokersand et fratribus tam præsentibus quam futuris, regularem vitam professis in perpetuum. Quociens postulatur a nobis quod religioni et

¹ These introductory remarks, left by the compiler, explain the reason why various blank spaces occur throughout the volume and the later entries in various handwritings. The compilation of the volume was continued long after Lachford's time, but not with the order and neatness which characterise his entries. The grants made in or before the year 1268 are easily distinguishable from the subsequent entries by the regularity of the caligraphy, and from the fact that the initial letters of the original entries are rubricated.

honestati convenire dinoscitur animo nos decet libenti concedere, et petencium desideriis congruum suffragium impertiri. Eapropter dilecti in domino filii, vestris justis postulacionibus clementer annuimus, et præfatum monasterium beatæ Dei genitricis semperque Virginis Mariæ, in quo divino estis obsequio mancipati, sub beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus, et præsentis scripti privilegio communimus. In primis siquidem statuentes ut ordo regularis, qui secundum deum et beati Augustini regulam, et Præmonstratensium fratrum institutionem in eodem loco institutus esse dinoscitur, perpetuis ibidem temporibus inviolabiliter observetur. Præterea, quascumque possessiones, quæcumque bona idem Monasterium in præsenciarum justè et canonicè possidet, aut in futurum concessione pontificum, largicione Regum, vel principum, obblacione fidelium seu aliis justis modis, præstante domino, poterit adipisci, firma vobis, vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant. In quibus hæc propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis. Locum ipsum in quo præscriptum monasterium constructum est, cum omnibus ecclesiis, capellis, et pertinentiis suis, terris, aquis, silvis, planis, pratis, pascuis, molendinis, piscariis, salinis, naviculis, eidem loco datis et concessis, Croc usque ad magnum pullum, cum scalingis in Wiresdale, et omnia æsiamenta in bosco Willelmi de Lancastre præfatæ domui in haesia;¹ Nortchcroft, Hengerth, Conigscofh, cum communione et omnibus libertatibus de Melling, et terram de Ecclistona et terram cum decima molendini de Chernoch sicut cartulæ demonstrant, et unam bovatom terræ in Carltona cum communione, et Heilewateris, unam bovatom terræ in Stainole cum pertinentiis suis, et particulas terræ in alia Stainole cum mesuagiis, et pertinentiis suis, et unam bovatom terræ in Leec, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et quatuor acras terræ in Kirkebylonesdale, et viginti quatuor acras de Hotonrive et decem et septem acras terræ in Hildrestona cum communione de Yeland, et terram et pratum de Bethum, scilicet quatuor acras, et salinam cum

¹ Haesia, aesia, or hesia, *locus ubi liberè percipi possunt aisiaamenta*, a liberty, a place where a liberty may be enjoyed.

æisiamentis in Midhope, et unum assartum in Prestona in Kendale, et aliud assartum in alia Prestona, et duas acras terræ in Stricland, et unam acram terræ in Frekiltona cum pertinenciis suis, et duo burgagia, et terram eis pertinentem in Prestona in Aumundernes, et unum sartum in Brocholis sicut divisæ demonstrant, et duo sarta in Kokerham cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et tres acras terræ in Thorp cum communione, et duas acras terræ in Brethertona, et unam acram terræ in Hechham cum orto et mesuagio et omnibus aisiamentis suis, et unam acram terræ in Hurltona cum aisiamentis, et sex acras terræ in Setona in Coupland cum communione [fol. 7^b.] prædictæ villæ et unam acram terræ in Waletona in Karmel cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et quartam partem bovatae in Lee. Sanè laborum¹ vestrorum quos propriis manibus vel sumptibus colitis, sive de nutrimentis animalium vestrorum,² nullus a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere præsumat. Liceat quoque vobis clericos vel laicos, liberos et absolutos e seculo, fugientes ad conversionem vestram recipere, et eos absque contradictione aliqua retinere. Prohibemus insuper, ut nulli fratrum vestrorum post factam in eodem loco professionem fas sit, de eodem monasterio discedere. Discedentem verò, absque communium litterarum caucione, nullus audeat retinere. Interdicimus autem, ut infra clausuras locorum seu grangiarum vestrarum, nullus violenciam vel rapinam seu furtum committere, aut ignem apponere, seu hominem temerè capere vel interficere audeat. Sepulturam quoque, ipsius loci liberam esse decernimus, ut eorum devocioni et extremæ voluntati, qui se illic sepeliri deliberaverint, nisi forte excommunicati sint vel interdicti, nullus obsistat; salva tamen justitia illarum ecclesiarum, a quibus mortuorum corpora assumuntur. Cum autem generale interdictum terræ fuerit, liceat vobis clausis januis, exclusis excommunicatis et interdictis, suppressa voce, divina officia celebrare. In parochialibus vero ecclesiis quas

Nota.

¹ Labor, *cultura agri*, cultivation of land.

² Nutrimenta, *nutricatus animalium*, animals of which tithes are paid, titheable cattle, sheep, fowls, &c.

habetis, liceat vobis sacerdotes eligere et Episcopo præsentare, quibus si idonei fuerint, episcopus curam animarum committat, ut ei de spiritualibus, vobis vero de temporalibus debeant respondere. Prohibemus autem ne quis in monasterium vestrum interdicti, vel in fratres clericos vel conversos suspensionis seu excommunicationis sententiam, sine causa rationabili et manifesta, audeat promulgare. Præterea, novas et indebitas actiones ab archiepiscopis, episcopis, archidiaconis, seu decanis aliisve omnibus ecclesiasticis personis, omnino fieri prohibemus. Ad hæc, si quis in aliquem fratrum vestrorum manus violentas injecerit; denunciatur, excommunicatur,¹ et nullus eum præsumat absolvere, antequam apostolico conspectui cum litteris diocesani episcopi rei veritatem continentibus representetur, nisi mortis urgente periculo et ad congruam venerit satisfactionem. Paci quoque et tranquillitati vestræ providere volentes, districtius prohibemus ne quis vos ad secularia judicia provocet, sed si quis sibi putaverit aliquid in vos de jure competere, sub ecclesiastico iudice experiendi liberam habeat facultatem. In causis æciam propriis sive civilem sive criminalem contineant questionem, liceat vobis fratrum vestrorum testimonio uti, ne pro defectu testium jus vestrum in aliquo valeat deperire. Præterea, libertates et immunitates a Regibus et principibus, et maximè a Willelmo de Lancastre, loci vestri fundatore, et ab aliis personis tam ecclesiasticis quam mundanis, eidem loco rationabiliter indultas, et rationabiles consuetudines hactenus observatas, integras et illibatas manere præsentī decreto sanctimus. Cris-[fol. 8]-ma verò oleum sanctum, consecrationes altarium seu basilicarum, ordinationes clericorum, qui ad sacros ordines fuerint promovendi a diocesano suscipientes² episcopo, si quidem catholicus fuerit, et gratiam atque communionem apostolicæ sedis habuerit, at ea vobis gratis et absque pravitate aliqua voluerit exhibere; alioquin quemcumque malueritis, adeatis antistitem, qui nostra fultus auctoritate, quod postulatur inpendat. Obeunte vero te, nunc

¹ Sic, for *excommunicatur*.

² Sic, for *suscipiatis*.

eiusdem loci priore, vel tuorum quolibet successorum, nullus ibi qualibet subrepcionis astucia seu violencia præponatur, nisi quem fratres, communi consensu vel fratrum pars consilii sanioris, secundum dei timorem, et beati Augustini regulam providerint elegendum. Decernimus ergo, ut nulli omnino hominum liceat præfatum monasterium temerè perturbare, vel ejus possessiones auferre, ablatas retinere, minuere, seu quibuslibet vexacionibus fatigare, set omnia integra conserventur eorum, pro quorum gubernacione ac sustentacione concessa sunt, usibus omnimodis profutura. Salva sedis apostolicæ auctoritate, et diocesani episcopi canonica justitia. Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica secularis ve persona, hanc nostræ constitutionis paginam sciens, contra eam temerè venire temptaverit; secundo ve tertio commota, nisi reatum suum digna satisfactione correxerit; potestatis honorisque sui careat dignitate, reamque se divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat, et a sacratissimo corpore et sanguine Dei et domini redemptoris nostri Jhesu Christi aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine districtæ ultioni subjaceat. Cunctis autem eidem loco sua jura servantibus: sit pax domini nostri Jhesu Christi. Quatinus et hic fructum bonæ actionis percipiant, et apud districtum judicem præmia æternæ pacis inveniat.¹ Amen.

Data Laterani, per manum Moisi sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ subdiaconi, vicem agentis cancellarii, viij^o Idus Junii, Indictione Octava, Anno incarnationis dominicæ M^oC^oXC^o, Pontificatus verò domini Clementis anno tertio.

BULL OF PROTECTION AND PRIVILEGES BY POPE CLEMENT III., TO THE PRIOR AND BRETHREN OF THE HOSPITAL OF COCKERSAND, AND CONFIRMATION OF ALL GRANTS AND LIBERTIES MADE TO THEM, WITH EXEMPTION FROM THE PAYMENT OF TITHES OF THE PRODUCE OF NEW LANDS BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION BY THEMSELVES.

CLEMENT, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved sons H[ugh?], Prior of the Monastery of the Hospital of Cockersand, and the brethren there, present and to come, professed to perpetual

¹ *Sic, for inveniant.*

regular observance. As often as that which is asked of us is found to be in harmony with justice and religion, it behoves us to grant the same with a willing mind, and give due consent to the petitioners' desires. Therefore, my sons, beloved in the Lord, graciously assenting to your rightful petitions, we have taken the monastery of the blessed mother of God, and always Virgin Mary, wherein ye are devoted to the service of God, into the blessed St. Peter's and our own protection, and by the ordinance of these presents do firmly establish you. In the first place we ordain that the regular order, which according to God and the rule of the blessed Augustine and the institutions of the Premonstratensian brethren, is known to be founded in that place, shall there be inviolably maintained for ever. Moreover, whatsoever possessions and goods the monastery justly and canonically possesses at the present, or hereafter may acquire by the grant of Pontiffs, the bounty of kings and nobles and the offerings of the faithful, or by other just means, God helping, shall remain firm and unimpaired to you and your successors. Among which we deemed it right that the following should be described by their particular names. That place on which the monastery is built, together with all churches, chapels, and their appurtenances, lands, waters, woods and plains, meadows and pastures, mills and fisheries, salt pits and fishing boats, to the said place given and granted, Croc up to the great pool, with reclaimed patches of land in Wyresdale, all the easements for the said house within the liberty in William de Lancaster's wood; Northcroft, Hengarth, Cunsough, with common rights and all the liberties in Melling; land in Eccleston; land and tithe of the mill in Charnock, as described by charters; one oxgang of land in Carleton, with common rights and; one oxgang of land in Stainall with the appurtenances; small parcels of land in the other Stainall, with the messuages and appurtenances; one oxgang of land in Leck with the appurtenances; four acres of land in Kirkby Lonsdale; twenty-four acres of land in Hutton Roof; seventeen acres of land in Hilderston, with common rights in Yealand; land and meadow in Beetham, that is four acres; a salt pit with easements in Meathop; one assart in Preston in Kendal; and another assart in the other Preston; two acres of land in Strickland; one acre in Freckleton with the appurtenances; two burgages and the land thereunto appurtenant in Preston in Amounderness; one assart in Brockholes according to the boundaries; two assarts in Cockerham with all appurtenances; three acres of land in Thorp with common rights; two acres of land in Bretherton; one acre of land in Heysham with an orchard and garden and all easements; one acre of land in Hurleston with easements; six acres of land in Seaton in Copeland with common rights of that town; one acre in Walton in Cartmel with all the appurtenances, and the fourth part of one oxgang in Lea. Of the produce of cultivation which you raise by your own hands or at your own charges, or of the cattle which you breed,

Seacham

none shall presume to demand or extort tithe from you. It is permitted to you to receive clergy or laity free and discharged from secular obligations¹ betaking themselves to your observance, and to keep them without the gainsay of any. Moreover, we forbid that any of your brethren be allowed to withdraw from the monastery after having taken the habit in that place, and anyone withdrawing without the warrant of common letters,² let no one dare to retain [in his house].³ Further, we make a decree that no one shall dare commit any violence, rapine, theft, or incendiarism within the enclosures of your places or granges, or rashly seize or kill any man. Moreover, we ordain that burial be free in that place, that no one may interfere with the devotion and last wish of any who have chosen it as their place of burial, unless they be excommunicated or under interdict, saving nevertheless the right of those churches from which the bodies of the deceased are taken. But when there shall be a general interdict of the country, it shall be permitted you to celebrate the divine offices, but so it be with hushed voice and doors closed against the excommunicated and interdicted crowd. In the parish churches which ye have, ye shall be permitted to choose priests and present them to the Bishop, and if they be fit persons, he shall commit to them the cure of souls; it shall be their duty to answer to him concerning spiritual matters, but to you concerning temporal. Moreover, we forbid any to dare publish in your monastery a sentence of interdict, or among the brethren, clerks or lay-brethren, of suspension or excommunication, without reasonable and manifest cause. Further, we utterly forbid any novel or undue proceedings to be taken by Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deans, or other ecclesiastical persons. Furthermore, if anyone lay violent hands upon any of your brethren, he shall be denounced and excommunicated, none shall presume to absolve him, until he be brought into the apostolic presence furnished with letters of his Diocesan containing the truth of the matter, unless in urgent peril of death he shall have made suitable amends. In the desire to provide for your peace and security, we strictly forbid anyone to summon you to civil tribunals, but if anyone shall consider that he has cause for an action at law against you, he shall have free opportunity to proceed before an ecclesiastical judge. In your own suits, also, involving either a civil or a criminal question, ye shall be permitted to employ the evidence of your brethren, lest for default of witnesses your right be in anywise lost. Moreover, we firmly decree by these presents, that the liberties and immunities rightly to the said place granted by kings and nobles, and especially by William de Lancaster, the founder of your house, and by other persons as well

¹ *I.e.*, marriage, feudal service, &c.

² *I.e.*, the letters of the community established there.

³ A provision against runaway monks being harboured by other abbots or bishops.

ecclesiastical as lay, and reasonable customs hitherto observed, shall remain whole and undiminished [to you and your successors]. Chrism and holy oil, consecrations of altars and churches, ordinations of clerics who are to be promoted to sacred orders, you will obtain from the bishop of the diocese, provided that he be a catholic, and enjoy the favour and communion of the apostolic See, and be willing to confer the same gratuitously and without fault; otherwise you shall have recourse to any other bishop whom you may prefer, and he empowered by our authority shall bestow what is asked. At your decease, now Prior of that place, and at the decease of each of your successors, no one shall be appointed by stealthy cunning or by violence, but only he whom the brethren by general consent, or those of sounder purpose among them, shall set forth for election, in accordance with the fear of God and the rule of the blessed Augustine. We accordingly decree that it shall be utterly forbidden to any of mankind to recklessly harass the said monastery, to carry away its possessions or to retain or diminish aught taken away, or to trouble it by any manner of vexation, but all things shall be preserved unimpaired for the manifold use of those for whose government and maintenance they have been granted. Saving the authority of the apostolic See and the canonical rights of the diocesan bishop. If therefore hereafter any ecclesiastical or secular person, knowing this our letter of constitution, shall attempt rashly to contravene the same, unless after being warned a second and a third time, he amend his state of guilt by suitable satisfaction, he shall be deprived of his power, rank, and dignity, and shall know that he is guilty in the eyes of God of the evil that he hath committed, and shall be outcast from the most holy body and blood of our Lord God and Saviour Jesus Christ, and shall in the last judgment be partaker of extreme punishment. The peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be upon all in that place who shall maintain its rights. While here they shall reap the fruit of good deeds, and hereafter before the last Judge obtain the reward of everlasting peace. Amen.

Dated at the Lateran, by the hand of Moses, subdeacon of the holy Roman Church and acting vice-chancellor; on the eighth day before the Ides of June, the eighth Indiction, the year of the incarnation of our Lord, 1190, and of the pontificate of Pope Clement, the third year.

HONORIUS, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis [fol. 8^b]
 abbati Præmonstratensi et ceteris abbatibus at Canonicis
 Præmonstratensis ordinis tam præsentibus quam futuris, regu-
 larem vitam professis inperpetuum. In eminenti sedis apos-
 tolicæ specula licet inmeriti, disponente domino, constituti

pro singulorum statu solliciti esse compellimur, et ea sincere tenemur amplecti quæ ad crementum religionis pertinent, et ad virtutum spectant ornatum, quatinus religiosorum quies ab omni sit perturbacione secuta, et a iugo mundanæ oppressionis servetur illesa, cum apostolica fuerit tuicione munita. Attendentes itaque, quomodo religio *vestra*¹ et ordo vester, multa refulgens gloria meritorum, et gracia redolens sanctitatis, palmites suos a mari usque ad mare extenditur, ipsum ordinem et universas domos ejusdem ordinis apostolicæ protectionis, præsidio duximus confovendas, et præsentis privilegio muniendas. Ea propter dilecti in domino filii, vestris justis postulacionibus benignius annuentes, ad exemplar felicitis recordacionis, Alexandrii, Lucii, Urbani, Clementis et Innocencii, prædecessorum nostrorum Romanorum pontificum, universas regulares institutiones et dispositiones, quas de communi consensu vel majoris et sanioris partis fecistis sicut inferius denotantur, auctoritate apostolica roboramus, et præsentis scripti privilegio communimus, videlicet ut ordo canonicus quemadmodum in Præmonstratensi ecclesia secundum beati Augustini regulam, et dispositionem recolendæ memoriæ, Nortberti quondam Præmonstratensis ordinis institoris et successorum suorum in candido habitu institutus esse dinoscitur, per omnes ejusdem ordinis ecclesias perpetuis temporibus inviolabiliter observetur, et eadem penitus observanciæ, iidem quoque libri, qui ad divinum officium pertinent, ab omnibus ejusdem ordinis uniformiter teneantur, nec aliqua ecclesia vel persona ordinis vestri, adversus communia ipsius ordinis instituta, privilegium aliquod postulare vel obtentum audeat quomodolibet retinere. Nulla eciam ecclesiarum ei quam genuit, quemlibet terreni commodi exactionem inponat, set tamen pater abbas curam de profectu tam filii abbatis quam fratrum domus illius habeat, et potestatem habeat secundum ordinem corrigendi quæ in ea noverit corrigenda, et illi ei tamquam patri reverenciam filialem humiliter exhibeant et devotè. Abbas autem Præmonstratensis ecclesiæ, quæ mater esse dinoscitur aliarum, non solum

¹ *Vestra*, cancelled.

in hiis ecclesiis quas instituit, sed etiam in omnibus aliis ejusdem ordinis, et dignitatem et officium patris obtineat, et ei ab omnibus tam abbatibus quam fratribus, debita patri obediencia impendatur. Præterea, omnes abbates ordinis vestri singulis annis ad Generale Capitulum Præmonstratense, postposita omni occasione convenient, illis solis exceptis, quos a labore viæ corporis retardaverit infirmitas, qui tamen idoneum pro se [fol. 9] delegare debebunt nuncium, per quem necessitas et causa remoracionis suæ Capitulo valeat nunciari. Hii autem qui in remotioribus partibus habitantes, sine gravi difficultate singulis annis se nequiverint Capitulo præsentare: in eo termino convenient, qui in ipso eis Capitulo fuerit constitutus. Si verò quilibet abbatum vel præpositorum per contumaciam vestrum Capitulum frequentare desiverit: liceat abbati Præmonstratensi, consilio sui Capituli, eos usque ad dignam satisfactionem sententia percellere regulari, et summam quam præfatus Præmonstratensis abbas sive in Generali Capitulo, sive extra Capitulum consilio coabbatum, in prelatos et subditos totius ordinis vestri canonicè tulerit: nulli archiepiscoporum seu episcoporum, nisi fortè de mandato Romani pontificis, liceat relaxare. In Generali igitur vestro Capitulo, præsidente abbate Præmonstratensi, ceterisque consistentibus et in spiritu Dei cooperantibus, de hiis quæ ad ædificationem animarum, ad instructionem morum, et ad informacionem virtutum atque incrementum regularis disciplinæ spectabunt, sermo diligens habeatur. Porro de omnibus quæstionibus et querellis tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus quæ in ipso Capitulo propositæ fuerint, illud teneatur irrefragabiliter et servetur quod abbas Præmonstratensis, cum hiis qui sanioris consilii et magis idonei apparuerint, justè ac providè judicabit. Sanè si abbas aliquis ordinis vestri infamis vel inutilis, aut ordinis sui prævaricator inventus fuerit, et prius per priorem suum abbatem, aut per nuncios ejus ammonitus suum corrigere et emendare delictum neglexerit, aut cedere si amovendus fuerit, sponte noluerit auctoritate Capituli Generalis deponatur, et depositus, sine dilacione ad domum unde exivit, seu ad aliam ejusdem ordinis

quam elegerit, sine ulla condicione temporalis comodi revertatur, in obediencia abbatis sicut ceteri fratres ipsius domus firmiter permansurus. Idipsum eciam alio tempore, si necesse fuerit, et Capitulum sine scandalo vel periculo exspectari nequiverit : per abbatem Præmonstratensem et priorem abbatem et alios abbates quos vocaverit fieri licebit. Quod si depositus in se datæ sententiæ contumaciter contraire temptaverit : tam ipse quam principales ejus, qui de ordine vestro fuerint, in sua contumacia fautores ab abbate Præmonstratensi et ceteris abbatibus censura ecclesiastica donec satisfaciant arceantur. Verum¹ cum aliqua ecclesiarum vestrarum abbate proprio fuerit destituta, vel cum ibi abbatis electio regulariter non fuerit celebrata, sub prioris abbatis potestate ac dispositione consistat, et cum ejusdem consilio qui elegendus fuerit a canonicis eligatur. Electo autem fratres ecclesiæ statim obedienciam promittant, qui non quin absolutus a potestate prioris abbatis vel ordinis sui, archiepiscopo vel episcopo in cujus diocesi fuerit præsentetur, plenitudinem ab eo officii percepturus, ita tamen quod post factam archiepiscopo vel episcopo suo proffessionem, occasione illa non transgrediatur constitutiones ordinis sui [fol. 9^b.] nec in aliquo ejus prævaricator existat. Siquis eciam ex vobis canonicè electus in abbatem, diocesano episcopo semel et iterum per abbates vestri ordinis præsentatus, benedictionem ab eo non potuerit obtinere : ne ecclesia ad quam vocatus est destituta consilio, periclitetur officio, et loco abbatis plenariè secundum ordinem fungatur in ea, tam in exterioribus providendis quam in interioribus corrigendis, donec aut interventu Generalis Capituli vestri aut precepto Romani pontificis seu metropolitani, benedictionem suam obtineat. Porrò nulla persona ecclesiastica pro crismate aut consecracionibus et ordinacionibus, aut pro sepultura pretium, aut pro benedicendo abbate et deducendo in sedem suam, palefridum

¹ The Privilege contained in this sentence, down to the words "metropolitani benedictionem suam obtineat," became the subject of a special Bull by Pope Gregory X., given at Orvieto, 13th August, 1272, the first year of his pontificate, whereby the meaning and intention of this article were amplified and explained. (See pp. 26-29.)

aut aliquod aliud a vobis exigere, nullus vestrorum eciam si exigatur, dare præsumat, quia et exigentem et dantem nota et periculum simoniacæ pravitatis involvit. Ceterum si aliqua ecclesiarum vestrarum pastoris solacio destituta, inter fratres de substituendo abbate discordia fuerit, vel scissura suborta, et ipsi facilè ad concordiam vel unitatem revocari nequiverint: pater abbas consilio coabbatum suorum eis idoneam provideat personam, et illi eum sine contradictione recipiant in abbatem, quem si recipere contempserint, sententiæ subjaceant quam pater abbas cum consilio coabbatum suorum in eos duxerit auctoritate ordinis promulgandum.¹ Ad hæc quoniam Præmonstratensis ecclesia prima mater est omnium ecclesiarum totius ordinis, et patrem super se alium non habet, sicut ad cautelam et custodiam ordinis statutum est per tres primos abbates; Laudunensi, Florefiensi, Cusiacensi annua ibidem visitacio fiat, et si quid in ipsa domo corrigendum fuerit, absque majori per eos audiencia corrigatur. Quod si abbas in corrigendo tepidus, et fratres sæpius moniti incorrigibiles permanserint: ad Generale Capitulum referatur, et sicut melius visum fuerit, consilio Capituli Generalis emendetur. Et sententia in hac parte Capituli sine retractacione aliqua observetur. Quociens verò ecclesia Præmonstratensis sine abbate fuerit, ad præfatos tres abbates ejus cura respiciat, et a canonicis ipsius ecclesiæ cum eorum consilio persona in abbatem idonea eligatur, ad consilium suum quatuor aliis abbatibus ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus peritis advocatis, quos ipsi canonici providerint advocandos. Liceat quoque unicuique matri ecclesiæ ordinis vestri, cum consilio abbatis Præmonstratensis de abbatibus ecclesiarum quæ ab ea processisse noscuntur, sive eciam de alia ejusdem ordinis inferiore ecclesia, sibi quemcumque voluerit si tamen idoneus exstiterit, in abbatem assumere. Personam autem de alio ordine nulla ecclesiarum vestrarum eligat sibi in abbatem, nec vestri ordinis aliqua in abbatem monasterii alterius ordinis nisi de auctoritate Romanæ ecclesiæ ordinetur. Nulli eciam canonicos vel conversos vestros sine licencia abbatum

¹ Corrected by interlineation to *promulgandum*.

recipere aut susceptos liceat retinere. Sanè nulli ecclesiæ vestri ordinis liceat ad aliquam [fol. 10.] aliam professionem temeritate qualibet se transferre. Si quæ verò ecclesiæ canonicorum alterius ordinis ad ordinem vestrum venerint ad ecclesiam vestri ordinis habeant sine refragacione respectum, in qua¹ vestrum noscuntur ordinem assumpsisse. Præterea si inter aliquas ecclesias vestri ordinis de temporalibus quæstio emerſerit, non extra ordinem ecclesiastica vel secularis audiencia requiratur, sed mediante Præmonstratensi abbate et ceteris quos vocaverit, aut caritativè inter eos componatur: aut auditis utrimque rationibus eadem controversia justo iudicio terminetur.² Ad maiorem quoque ordinis vestri pacem conservandam, districtius prohibemus ne aliquis prælatorum vel subditorum vestrorum in hiis quæ ad disciplinam et instituta ordinis spectant, audeat prout statutum est in Lateranensi Consilio appellare, sed si quis quam appellare temptaverint: nichilominus illi quorum interest regularem disciplinam excercere debebunt. Decetero quum a strepitu et tumultu secularium remoti pacem et quietem diligitis: grangias vestras et curtes sicut et atria ecclesiarum, a pravorum incursu et violencia liberas fore sanctimus, prohibentes ut nullus ibi hominem capere, spoliare, verberare, seu interficere, aut furtum vel rapinam committere audeat. Ob evitandas vero secularium vitorum frequencias, liberum sit vobis, salvo jure diocesanorum episcoporum, oratoria in grangiis, et curtibus vestris construere, et in ipsis vobis et familiæ vestræ divina officia cum necesse fuerit celebrare, et ipsam familiam nisi aliqui sint qui in vicinia habeant propria domicilia, ad confessionem, communionem sepulturam cum vestri ordinis honestate suscipere. Liceat quoque vobis personas liberas et absolutas e seculo fugientes ad conversionem vestram recipere et eos cum rebus suis sine contradictione aliqua retinere. Infirmos quoque absolutos qui in extrema voluntate ad vos se transferri, aut apud vos sepeliri deliberaverint nullus impedire, seu res eorum legitimas detinere³ præsumat. Salva tamen hæredum legitima portione, et canonica justitia illarum ecclesiarum a quibus mortuorum

¹ Sic, for quo.² Sic, for terminetur.³ Corrected from retinere.

corpora assumuntur. Ad maiorem eciam ordinis vestri reverentiam et regularis disciplinæ observanciam, vobis filii abbates subjectos vestros ligandi et solvendi plenam concedimus facultatem. Quia verò singula quæ ad religionis profectum et animarum salutem ordinastis, præsentì abreviacioni nequiverunt annecti, nos cum hiis quæ præscripta sunt consuetudines vestras quas inter vos religionis intuitu regulariter statuistis, et deinceps auctore domino statuetis: auctoritate apostolica roboramus, et vobis vestrisque successoribus et omnibus qui ordinem vestrum professi fuerint, perpetuis temporibus inviolabiliter decernimus observandas, nec aliquæ litteræ habeant firmitatem quæ tacito nomine Præmonstratensis ordinis, contra libertates vobis ab apostolica sede indultas fuerint inpetratæ. Sanè laborum [fol. 10^b.] vestrorum quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus colitis de possessionibus habitis ante Concilium Generale, sive de ortis et virgultis, pratis, pascuis, et piscacionibus vestris vel de nutrimentis animalium vestrorum, seu eciam de novalibus, nullus a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere præsumat. Interdicimus verò episcopis et aliis ecclesiarum prælatis, nisi servato evectionis numero in Lateranensi Concilio constituto, in vestris monasteriis hospitari. Ad grangias autem vestras et ad curtes hospitandi gratia, non nisi in magna necessitate divertant, et tunc contenti sint ipsarum mansionum cibariis consuetis cum honestate atquæ caritate exhibitis. Nulli autem seculari personæ vel ecclesiasticæ in aliqua domorum vestrarum liceat carnibus vesci, nisi manifestæ ægritudinis causa, et hoc in solis monasteriis conventualibus vestris. Prohibemus insuper ne aliqua persona fratres ordinis vestri audeat ad secularia iudicia provocare, sed si quis adversus eos aliquid sibi crediderit de jure competere: sub ecclesiastici examine iudicii experiendi habeat facultatem. Licitum præterea vobis sit, in causis vestris fratres vestros idoneos ad testificandum adducere, et eorum testimonio sicut rectum fuerit, et propulsare violenciam, et justiciam vendicare. Prohibemus quoque ne cuilibet ecclesiasticæ vel seculari personæ fas sit in ecclesiis vestris contra statuta Lateranensis Concilii, tallias excerpere vel quaslibet alias vobis ineptas et iniquas exactiones inponere.

Nota.

[fol. 11.]

Interdicimus eciam vobis ne feras, aves, canes, sive cetera hujusmodi curiositatis animalia a quolibet ad nutriendum sive custodiendum, in destructionem vestri ordinis, suscipere præsومات. Porro ut quicquid Deo deservire possitis, et discurrendi a vobis necessitas auferatur: præsenti scripto duximus indulgendum ut si episcopis vestris aut maliciosè differentibus vel pro justo impedimento non valentibus, ordinationes et cetera ecclesiastica ministeria vobis conferre, aliquem episcopum, de cujus ordinatione et officio plena sit vobis noticia hospitem vos habere contigerit: liberum sit vobis ab eo et ordinationes et cetera sacramenta suscipere, dum tamen præjudicium diocesano episcopo non debeat generare. Præterea, postulacione vestra clemencius inclinati, præsenti pagina duximus inhibendum ne quis archiepiscopus vel episcopus aut eorum officiales ecclesias vestras seu regulares personas earum, absque manifesta et rationabili causa, interdicere seu suspendere præsumat, sed si quid in eis fuerit corrigendum, ad audienciam Generalis Capituli Præmonstratensis referatur, et ibi prout justiciæ et honestati congruerit emendetur. Porro si qui episcopi aut eorum officiales in personas vestras vel ecclesias sentenciam aliquam contra libertatem eisdem a prædecessoribus nostris vel a nobis indultam promulgaverint, eandem sentenciam tanquam contra apostolicæ sedis indulta, prolatam statuimus irritandam. Decernimus ergò, ut nulli omnino hominum liceat præfatam ecclesiam temerè perturbare, aut ejus possessiones auferre, aut abblatas retinere, minuere, seu quibuslibet vexacionibus fatigare, sed omnia integra conserventur eorum pro quorum gubernacione ac sustentacione concessa sunt, usibus omnimodis profutura. Salva sedis apostolicæ auctoritate. Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica secularisve persona, hanc nostræ constitutionis paginam sciens contra eam temerè venire temptaverit: secundo terciove commonita, nisi reatum suum digna satisfactione correxerit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque divino judicio se existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat, et a sacratissimo corpore et sanguine Dei et domini redemptoris nostri Jesu Christi aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine

districtæ subjaceat ulcioni. Cuntis autem eidem loco sua jura servantibus, sit pax domini nostri Jeshu Christi, quatinus et hic fructum bonæ accionis percipiant, et apud districtum judicem præmia eternæ pacis inveniant, amen.

Data Laterani, per manum Ranerii sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ vicecancellarii, vº Idus Maii, Indictione vi, Incarnacionis dominicæ Anno M^oCC^oXVI^o, Pontificatus verò domini Honorii, Anno tercio.

GENERAL BULL BY POPE HONORIUS III. TO THE ABBOT OF PRÉMONTRÉ AND ALL OTHER ABBOTS AND MONKS OF THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, GRANTING NUMEROUS PRIVILEGES FOR THE BENEFIT, AND ORDINANCES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ORDER.

HONORIUS, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved sons, the Abbot of Prémontré, and to the other abbots and monks of the Premonstratensian order, present and to come, professed to perpetual regular observance. Placed albeit unworthily, by God's disposition in the eminent throne of the apostolic See, we are bound to be solicitous for the well-being of all, and have the duty of cherishing whatever pertains to the growth of religion or concerns the adornment of truth, so that the peace of those professing religion may be kept secure from disturbance, and untrammelled by the yoke of earthly oppression, when fortified by the apostolic protection. Considering therefore how your order and observance, reflecting the rich splendour of merit and diffusing the odour of sanctity, has spread forth its branches from sea to sea, we have decided that the order and all the houses of the order shall be cherished by the aid of apostolic protection, and fortified by this present letter of privilege. Therefore my sons, beloved in the Lord, benignly assenting to your just petitions, after the example of Alexander,¹ Lucius,² Urban,³ Clement,⁴ and Innocent,⁵ our predecessors in the Roman pontificate, of happy memory, we strengthen by apostolic authority all the regular institutions and rules, which ye have made by general consent or that of the major and wiser part, as hereinafter specified, and by the privilege of these presents we have firmly established, to wit, that the monastic order recognized as instituted in the white habit, in the church of Prémontré, according to the rule of the blessed Augustine and the institutes of Norbert, of memory ever to be renewed, founder of the Premonstratensian order, and of his successors, shall be preserved inviolably for all time by the churches of that order,

¹ Alexander III., 1159-1181. ² Lucius III., 1181-1185. ³ Urban III., 1185-1187.

⁴ Clement III., 1187-1191. ⁵ Innocent III., 1198-1216.

and those observances wholly, and those books belonging to the divine offices, shall be uniformly observed by the whole order, nor shall any church or person of your order dare request any privilege contrary to the general institutes of your order, or if obtained, in anywise dare to retain them. And none of the churches shall impose any claim of earthly advantage¹ upon her whom she has begotten, but the father abbot² shall have the care of the growth of the filial abbot and brethren of that house, and power according to the order, to correct whatsoever he shall perceive therein to require correction, and they, as to a father, shall humbly and faithfully show him filial reverence. But, the abbot of the church of Prémontré, which is recognized as the mother of the others, shall have the dignity and duty of a father not only in the churches which he founded, but also in all others of that order, and the obedience due to a parent shall be observed towards him by all, both abbots and brethren. Moreover all the abbots of your order shall assemble each year at the General Premonstratensian Chapter, setting aside every contingency, those only excepted whom bodily infirmity may render unfit for the hardships of the journey; and they for all that shall duly appoint a fit delegate in their place, who shall fully declare to the Chapter the circumstance and cause of the detention. But those dwelling in distant places who could not present themselves yearly to the Chapter without great difficulty, shall assemble in the term, which shall be appointed them in that Chapter. And if any of your abbots or guardians contumaciously cease from attending your Chapter, it will be allowable for the abbot of Prémontré by the advice of his Chapter, to impel them to make due satisfaction by a regular judgment, and the amount which the said abbot of Prémontré shall canonically levy, either within the General Chapter or without, by the advice of his fellow abbots, upon the prelates and substitutes of the whole order, no archbishop, or bishop, except by the mandate of the Roman Pontiff, shall be permitted to relax. Accordingly in your General Chapter, the abbot of Prémontré presiding, and the others gathered around in the spirit of God harmoniously working together, earnest discourse shall be held concerning the things which belong to the edification of souls, the strengthening of morals, the cultivation of virtue, and the promotion of regular observance. Furthermore concerning all enquiries and disputes, as well spiritual as temporal, which shall be brought before the Chapter, that shall be irrefragably kept and observed, which the abbot of Prémontré, with those of wiser and more apt judgment, shall rightly and prudently decide. But if any abbot of your order be found of ill repute or unprofitable, or a prevaricator of his order, and having been admonished before by the prior abbot or by his delegates, neglect to correct and amend his offence, or if about to be removed, he refuse to retire of his

¹ *I.e.*, no taxing of off-shoot monasteries.

² The Abbot of Prémontré.

own accord: he shall be deposed by the authority of the General Chapter, and he thus deposed shall forthwith return to the house whence he came, or to another house of the same order, which he might choose without any stipulation of temporal advantage, [there] strictly to remain in obedience to the abbot, just as the other brethren of that house. The same thing also shall be permitted to be done at another time,¹ if it be needful, and the meeting of the Chapter cannot be waited for without scandal or peril, by the abbot of Prémontré, and the prior abbot and other abbots whom he shall call together. But if, when deposed, he attempt contumaciously to resist the sentence upon him, both he and his principals, being of your order, and abettors of his obstinacy, shall be by the abbot of Prémontré and the other abbots, placed under ecclesiastical censure until they make amends. Now when any of your churches shall be deprived of its abbot, or when the election of an abbot be irregularly carried out, they shall stand under the authority and disposition of the prior abbot, and under his advice he who was to be chosen shall be elected by the monks; and being elected, the brethren of the church shall straightway profess obedience to him, and although not released from the authority of the prior abbot, or his order, he shall be presented to the archbishop or bishop of his diocese, to receive from him the fullness of his authority; so it be, however, that having made his profession to the archbishop or bishop, he shall not by virtue thereof transgress the constitutions of his order, nor in anywise become a prevaricator thereof. And if any one of you, being canonically chosen abbot and once and again presented by the abbots of your order to the bishop of the diocese, shall be unable to obtain benediction from him, [then] lest the church to which he has been called remain deprived of guidance, and imperilled in its work, he shall, in the position of abbot, according to the rule, fully discharge therein the office, by caring for external affairs and ordering internal matters, until by the intervention of the General Chapter, or the direction of the Roman Pontiff or Metropolitan, he obtain his benediction. Moreover, no ecclesiastical person shall presume to demand from you any reward for chrism or for consecrations and ordinations, or for burial or palfrey or other [lucre] for the benediction of an abbot or inducting one into his chair; if demanded, none of you shall presume to give anything, for the note and the peril of simoniacal depravity envelope both receiver and giver. But if discord and division arise among the brethren in any of your churches deprived of the solace of a pastor, concerning the appointment of an abbot, and they should not be easily recalled to peace and unity; the father abbot by the advice of his fellow abbots, shall provide them with a fit person, and they without gainsay shall receive him as their abbot, but if they refuse to receive him, they shall

¹ *I.e.*, when the Chapter is not sitting.

incur the judgment which father abbot, by the advice of his fellow abbots, and the authority of the order, shall deem it well to promulgate against them. Furthermore, because the church of Prémontré is the chief mother of all the churches of the whole order, and has no other parent over her, according to the ordinance of the three prior abbots of Laon, made for the security and safeguard of the order, at Laon, Floreffe, and Quissac, shall a yearly visitation be made, and if aught in that house need amendment, it shall be corrected by them without further hearing. And if the abbot be lukewarm in making correction, and the brethren, being oftentimes admonished, continue in their perversity, the matter shall be referred to the General Chapter, and amendment shall be made as shall seem best, by the advice of the General Chapter, and their judgment in that behalf shall be observed without any withdrawal. Now whenever any Premonstratensian church shall be without abbot, the charge thereof shall devolve upon the aforesaid three abbots, and a fit person shall, with their advice, be elected as abbot by the monks of that church,—four other experienced abbots, whom the monks themselves shall designate, being associated with their council. It will be allowable for each mother church, with the advice of the abbot of Prémontré, to take as her abbot any one whom she may choose of the abbots of the churches which have sprung from her, or even from any other church of a lower degree in the same order, provided that he be a fitting person therefor. But a church of your order shall not choose as their abbot any person of another order, nor shall any person of your order be appointed abbot of any other order except by authority of the Roman Church. None shall be permitted to receive your monks or lay-brethren, or having received, to retain them, without the licence of the abbots. Assuredly it shall not be permitted to any member of a church of your order by any manner of presumption to transfer himself to any other order. But if any churches of another order of canons shall come to the church of your order, let them without any difficulty receive that consideration by which they are esteemed to have joined your order. Moreover, if any dispute about temporal matters arise between any of the churches of your order, an ecclesiastical or secular hearing shall not be required outside the order, but by the intervention of the abbot of Prémontré and others summoned by him, it shall either be settled in a friendly manner between them, or after both parties have been heard, the dispute shall be decided by a just judgment. For the better preservation of the peace of your order, we strictly forbid any of your prelates or subjects to presume to appeal against the things which belong to the discipline and constitution of the order, as decreed in the Lateran Council, but if any attempt an appeal, they whom it concerns shall nevertheless duly maintain the regular discipline. Again, seeing that ye love peace and quiet, far removed from the noise and tumult of the world, we firmly decree that your granges

and courts, as also your church porches, shall be free from the inroad and violence of evil doers, and we prohibit anyone daringly to seize, despoil, beat or slay, any man, or to commit any robbery or pillage therein. To avoid the gathering together of secular crowds it shall be permitted to you, saving the right of diocesan bishops, to erect oratories in your granges and courts, therein, when need arise, to celebrate the divine offices for yourselves and your household, and to receive your attendants,¹ unless some have their own abodes in the neighbourhood, to confession, communion, and burial, with the consideration due to your order. It shall also be permitted to you to receive individuals who are free and discharged from secular authority, betaking themselves to your order, and to keep them with their goods without any gainsay. And the infirm, who, being absolved, have by their last wishes desired to be removed to you, or seek to be buried among you, none shall forbid, nor presume to withhold their lawful possessions, saving only the lawful portion belonging to their heirs, and the canonical dues of the churches from whom the bodies of the deceased have been taken. For the greater respect of your order and observance of your regular discipline, we confer upon you, beloved sons and abbots, the full power of binding and loosing those who are under your jurisdiction. And because each individual thing which ye have ordained for the advantage of religion and the salvation of souls cannot be inserted in this present abridgment, we have confirmed by apostolic authority, together with these already prescribed, the customs which, for the benefit of religion ye have regularly established and hereafter by divine assistance shall establish, and we have decreed that they shall be inviolably and for all time observed by you and your successors and by all who profess your order, nor shall any letters have any force, which, omitting the name of the Premonstratensian order, shall be obtained contrary to the liberties which have been granted to you by the Apostolic See.

None shall presume to exact or extort tithes from you for the produce of cultivation which you raise by your own hands or at your own charges, for possessions acquired before the time of the General Council, or from orchards and fruit gardens, meadows, pastures, or fishings, or from the cattle which you raise, or also for newly broken ground. We forbid bishops and other prelates to receive hospitality in your monasteries, except in accordance with the number of suite regulated by the Lateran Council. They shall not turn aside to your granges and courts for the sake of entertainment unless in great need, and then they shall be satisfied with the customary food of the farm houses becomingly and affectionately set before them. But no secular or ecclesiastical persons shall be permitted to eat flesh in any of your houses, unless by reason

¹ "Familia" includes the workmen and servants attached to the monastery.

of evident sickness, and this only in your conventual monasteries. We further forbid any person to dare to drag the brethren of your order before secular judges, and if anyone considers that he has a rightful action against them, he shall have authority to seek judgment before an ecclesiastical tribunal. Moreover, in your actions at law it shall be permitted you to produce your brethren fit to give evidence, and by their testimony, according to the truth, to repel violence and secure justice. And we forbid any ecclesiastical or lay person to levy taxes upon your churches contrary to the ordinances of the Lateran Council, or to lay any other improper or unjust exactions upon you. We also strictly enjoin upon you that ye presume not to take any wild beasts, birds, dogs, or any other animals of this sort of fancy from anyone to nurture or to keep, to the undoing of your order. Moreover, in order that ye may be able to serve God the more peacefully, and to preclude the need of your running to and fro, we have resolved by these presents to grant to you the indult that if your bishops either by maliciously causing delay or by reason of just impediment, fail to confer ordinations or other ecclesiastical ministrations upon you, and ye should happen to have some bishop with you as a visitor, of whose ordination and office ye shall have had full knowledge, you shall be free to receive ordinations and other sacraments at his hands, so it be, however, that there shall not arise thereby any prejudice to the rights of the bishop of the diocese. Moreover, being favourably inclined to your prayers, we have thought well by these presents to inhibit any archbishop, bishop, or their officers, from presuming to interdict or suspend your churches or the regular parsons thereof without manifest and reasonable cause, but if there be aught therein to amend, it shall be brought to the notice of the general Premonstratensian Chapter, and there in accordance with justice and truth, duly corrected.

And further, if any bishops or their officers publish a sentence against your persons or churches, contrary to the liberties granted to them by us or our predecessors, we decree that the sentence shall be annulled, as delivered contrary to the concessions of the Apostolic See. We accordingly decree that it shall be utterly forbidden to any person whomsoever to audaciously harass the said monastery, to carry away its possessions or to retain or diminish aught taken away, or to trouble it by any manner of vexations. But all things shall be preserved entire to be used for the benefit in all ways of those for whose government and maintenance they were granted: saving the authority of the Apostolic See. If therefore hereafter any ecclesiastical or secular person, knowing this our letter of constitution, shall attempt rashly to contravene the same, and having been warned a second and a third time,¹ he amend not his

¹ "The second and third time" refer to the admonitions required by canon law to precede excommunication, founded upon Matt. xviii. 15-17.

guilt by suitable satisfaction, he shall be deprived of the dignity of his power and rank, and shall know himself to be guilty by divine judgment of the evil that he hath committed, and shall be outcast from the most holy body and blood of our Lord God and Saviour Jesus Christ, and shall in the last judgment be in peril of extreme punishment. The peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be upon all in that place who shall maintain its rights. While here they shall reap the fruit of good deeds, and hereafter before the severe judge they shall obtain the reward of everlasting peace. Amen.

Given at the Lateran, by the hand of Ranerius, vice-chancellor of the holy Roman Church, on the fifth of the Ides of May, the sixth Indiction, the year of the Incarnation of our Lord, 1217, and of the pontificate of Pope Honorius III. the third year [11th May, A.D. 1217].

HONORIUS,¹ episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis abbati Præmonstratensi et universis coabbatibus ejus et fratribus sub eodem servientibus, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Contigit interdum quod nonnulli propriis incumbentes affectibus, dum sanctionum sensum legitimum ad sua vota non habent ad commodum, super-adducunt adulterinum intellectum in temporali compendio, æternum dispendium non timentes. Sanè quia, sicut audivimus, quidam suo nimis inhærentes ingenio, nimiumque voluntarii Concilii Generalis interpretes, de novalibus post idem Concilium adquisitis, a vobis intendunt decimas extorquere. Ne super hiis vos contingat indebita molestacione vexari: nos interpretacionem illorum intellectui constitucionis prædicti Concilii super Præmonstratensibus decimis editæ asserimus peregrinam. In aperta² autem expressé cavetur, ut de alienis terris, et amodo acquirendis, si eas propriis manibus aut sumptibus colueritis, decimas persolvatis ecclesiis quibus ratione prædiorum antea soluebantur, unde si ad propepositum aciem discrecionis extenderent, advertentes nichilominus de quibus novalibus [fol. 11^b] apostolica sedes intelligat indulgenciam super talibus piis locis concessam, non sic circa novalia novæ interpretacionis

¹ See the Bull by the same Pope in the *Furness Coucher*, p. 582.

² Written "ap'a," possibly *Apographa*, the copy.

ludibrio ingenia fatigarent. Inhibemus igitur, auctoritate præsen-
cium, ut nullus a vobis de novalibus a tempore Concilii excultis,
vel inposterum propriis manibus aut sumptibus excolendis deci-
mas exigere vel extorquere præsumat. Nulli ergò hominum
liceat hanc paginam nostræ inhibitionis infringere vel ei ausu
temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsump-
serit, indignacionem Dei omnipotentis, et beatorum Petri et Pauli
apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Laterani, duo-
decimo kalendas Marcii. Pontificatus nostri Anno tercio.

BULL BY POPE HONORIUS III. TO THE ABBOT OF PRÉMONTRÉ AND
OTHER ABBOTS OF THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, INHIBITING
THE EXACTION OF TITHES OF THE PRODUCE OF NEW LANDS
BROUGHT INTO CULTIVATION BY THEIR MONKS, AND DEPRECATING
THE FALSE INTERPRETATION OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE GENERAL
COUNCIL CONCERNING TITHES.

Honorius, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his beloved sons
the Abbot of Prémontré and all others his fellow abbots and brethren
subject to him, health and apostolic benediction. It has sometimes
happened that certain persons, seeking by their own interests, and
finding that the lawful meaning of charters cannot be accommodated to
their personal wishes, introduce therein a spurious meaning for their
temporal gain, putting aside the fear of their eternal loss. For verily as
we have heard, there are certain men overmuch devoted to their own
opinion and self-constituted interpreters of the General Council, who
are seeking to extort from you tithes of newly broken land acquired
after the holding of that Council. Lest it should happen that ye be
harassed by the undue molestation of these men, we have declared their
interpretation to be foreign to the meaning of the constitution published
by the said Council concerning Premonstratensian tithes. In open
cases, however, let there be special care taken, as concerning lands
which belonged to others, and only recently acquired. Let it be ex-
pressly provided that upon estates not your own, and those which you
will acquire, if you cultivate them at your own labour and cost, you shall
pay tithes to the churches, to which by reason of their lands, these have
hitherto been paid; but if they overstep the clearly defined bounds of
discretion, observing nevertheless from what newly broken lands the
Apostolic See recognises indulgence to have been granted concerning
such places dedicated to pious purposes, they shall not vex your souls
concerning new lands with the quibble of a new interpretation. There-
fore, by the authority of these presents we prohibit anyone from pre-
suming to extort or demand any tithes from you upon new land brought

under cultivation since the time of that Council, or hereafter to be brought under cultivation at your own costs and charges. It shall not be permitted to anyone to violate this our letter of inhibition, or rashly to dare contravene the same. If, however, anyone presume to make the attempt, he shall know that he will incur the displeasure of Almighty God and his blessed apostles Peter and Paul. Given at the Lateran, on the twelfth of the kalends of March, the third year of our Pontificate [18th February, A.D. 1218].

GREGORIUS, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis abbati et Conventui Monasterii de Cokersand Præmonstratensis ordinis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Cum a nobis petitur quod justum est et honestum tam vigor equitatis, quam ordo exigit rationis ut id per sollicitudinem officii nostri ad debitum perducatur effectum. Ea propter dilecti in domino filii vestris iustis precibus inclinati, ecclesiam de Gairstang, cum capellis et pertinentiis suis a venerabili fratre nostro Eboracensi Archiepiscopo Capituli sui accedente consensu vobis in usus proprios deputatam; necnon jus patronatus ipsius, quod quondam W[illelmus] de Lancastre patronus ejusdem, Monasterio vestro pia liberalitate donavit, et alia bona vestra sicut ea omnia justè ac pacificè possidetis vobis et per vos eidem Monasterio auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, et præsentis scripti patrocínio communimus. Nulli ergò omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ confirmationis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit indignacionem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Laterani,¹ xiii. kalendas Maii, Pontificatus nostri, Anno quinto. *desimo*

BULL BY POPE GREGORY IX. TO THE ABBOT AND CONVENT OF COCKERSAND, CONFIRMING THE GRANT TO THEM OF THE CHURCH OF GARSTANG AND THE PATRONAGE OF THE SAME BY WILLIAM DE LANCASTER.

Gregory, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his beloved sons, the abbot and convent of the monastery of Cockersand of the Premon-

¹ Written "Lateranē" in the original.

stratensian order, health and apostolic benediction. When that which is just and right is asked of us, both the force of equity and the order of reason demand that by the solicitude of our office, that shall be brought to a due accomplishment. Therefore my sons, beloved in the Lord, assenting to your just prayers, we by apostolic authority have confirmed to you, and by this present letter establish under our protection unto you, and by you to the aforesaid monastery, the church of Garstang, with the chapels and appurtenances, delivered into your hands by our venerable brother the Archbishop of York, by the added consent of his Chapter, for your own uses, and the right of patronage thereof, which William de Lancaster, the patron thereof, formerly granted to your monastery in pious bounty, and all other your goods, as you rightly and peaceably enjoy the same. Therefore shall no man be permitted to violate this our letter of confirmation or rashly dare to contravene the same. But if anyone presume to attempt this, he shall know that he will incur the anger of Almighty God and his blessed apostles Peter and Paul. Given at the Lateran, on the thirteenth of the kalends of May, and the fifth year of our pontificate [19th April, A.D. 1232]. 1241

[fol. 12.]

GREGORIUS, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis abbati Præmonstratensi ejusque coabbatibus, et conventibus universis Præmonstratensis ordinis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Tenorem litterarum felicitis recordacionis, Innocencii pape quarti prædecessoris nostri super declaracionem confectarum in ipsius regesto repertam sub bulla nostra de verbo ad verbum ad vestræ supplicacionis instanciam annotari fecimus qui talis est.

Innocencius episcopus servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Præmonstratensi ejusque coabbatibus et conventibus universis Præmonstratensis ordinis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Virtute perspicuos sacri vestri ordinis professores, qui contemplacioni celestium ferventer invigilant, et piæ vitæ studio sine intermissione desudant, decet per apostolicæ circumspeditionis auxilium sic providè dirigi, ac sollicitè confoveri: ut alicujus prætextu calumpniæ nullum internæ pacis excidium, nullum religiosi status perferat detrimentum, sed in hiis robur et vigorem habeant per quæ circa cultum divini nominis devotis et quietis mentibus invalescant. Sanè in privilegio sedis apostolicæ

ordini vestro concesso perspeximus contineri, quod¹ cum aliqua ecclesiarum vestrarum abbate proprio fuerit destituta, vel cum ibi abbatis electio regulariter non fuerit celebrata: sub patris abbatis potestate ac dispositione consistat, ut cum ejusdem consilio, qui elegendus fuerit a canonicis eligatur. Electo autem fratres ecclesiæ statim obedienciam promittant, qui non quin absolutus a potestate patris abbatis vel ordinis sui, Archiepiscopo vel episcopo in cujus diocesi fuerit præsentetur: plenitudinem ab eo officii percepturus. Ita tamen quod post factam Archiepiscopo vel episcopo suo professionem, occasione illa non transgrediatur constitutiones ordinis sui, nec in aliquo ejus prævaricator existat. Si quis autem ex vobis electus canonicè in abbatem, diocesano episcopo semel et iterum per abbates vestri ordinis præsentatus, benedictionem ab eo non poterit obtinere, ne ecclesia ad quam vocatus est destituta consilio periclitetur officio, et loco abbatis plenariè secundum ordinem fungatur in ea tam in exterioribus providendis, quam in interioribus corrigendis, donec aut interventu Generalis Capituli vestri, aut ex præcepto Romani pontificis, seu metropolitani benedictionem suam obtineat. Cum autem super hiis verbis et intellectu ipsorum sicut tu fili abbas coram nobis et fratribus nostris humiliter retulisti, a quibusdam ex vobis mens dubia et cor fluctuans haberetur, duxistis propter hoc ad sedis apostolicæ providenciam recurrendum, suppliciter postulantes, ut ipsa in hac parte pro quiete conscienciarum vestrarum et tranquillitate ordinis providere vobis per declaracionis remedium dignaretur. Nos itaque dictorum fratrum nostrorum communicato consilio, sic duximus declarandum: scilicet quod electus in abbatem post præstitam sibi juxta tenorem ipsius privilegii a fratribus obedienciam, diocesano per supradictos præsentetur abbates, ab ipso sine examinatione Monasterii curam, et benedictionis gratiam liberè percepturus, in quibus [fol. 12^b.] officii plenitudinem intelligimus contineri. Præsertim cum de intencione prædecessorum nostrorum qui ordini vestro prædictum privilegium concesserunt,

¹ See the Bull of Pope Honorius III., p. 12.

non videatur fuisse, quod examinari a diocesano præsentatus sibi deberet electus, prout ex eo patet, quod si post factam examinationem benedictionem negari contigerit, supervacuum videretur, obedienciam electo a fratribus præstitam extitisse, ac indecenter sibi fuisse concessum, quod benedictione negata, plenè fungeretur abbatis loco et officio, cum per hoc iudex et actor in causa sua fieri videretur: sed si justè vel injustè diocesanus benedictionem hujusmodi denegaret, esset aliquibus hujusmodi causæ decisio committenda. Per hanc autem declaracionem nullum vobis et ordini vestro jus de novo adquiri volumus, nec alicui præjudicium generari. Nulli ergò omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ declaracionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare præsumperit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Lugdunensi, vj Idus Octobris, Pontificatus nostri anno quarto.

Per hoc siquidem vobis et eidem ordini nullum novum intendimus jus adquiri. Datum apud Veterem Urbem, Idus Augusti, Pontificatus nostri anno primo.

EXTRACT FROM THE PAPAL REGISTER OF A BULL OF POPE INNOCENT IV.
TO THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, DECLARING THE INTENDED
MEANING OF A CERTAIN CLAUSE IN THE BULL OF POPE HONORIUS
TO BE, THAT UPON THE ELECTION OF AN ABBOT, THE DIOCESAN
SHALL GRANT HIM BENEDICTION WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

Gregory, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved sons the Abbot of Prémontré, his fellow abbots, and all the convents of the Premonstratensian order, health and apostolic benediction. At the instance of your prayers we have caused the tenour of Letters of Pope Innocent IV., of happy memory, our predecessor, upon the evidence of those which are found drawn up in his Register, to be copied word for word under our Bull, and such it is.

Innocent, bishop [&c., as above]. It is fitting that the distinguished members of your holy order, who keep pious watch in the contemplation of heavenly things, and labour without ceasing in the zeal of a holy life, shall be so wisely directed and diligently fostered by the aid of the providence of the Apostolic See, that no shadow of calumny shall mar its internal peace or injure its religious welfare, but that they shall have in these things that strength and vigour, whereby with devout and peaceful

minds they may wax strong in the service of the Holy Name. We have ascertained that it is contained in the privilege granted by the Apostolic See to your order, that when any of your churches shall be deprived of their abbot, or the election of abbot thereto shall be irregularly conducted . . . [here follows a repetition of the privilege granted in the Bull of Pope Honorius to the Premonstratensian churches, concerning the election of an abbot and the benediction to be granted to him by the Diocesan, p. 19]. But since, as you abbot, my son, have humbly related before us and our brethren, there might be among you some who might have some doubt or hesitation concerning these words and the meaning thereof, ye have on this account thought well to have recourse to the providence of the Apostolic See, humbly beseeching that it might deign by its declaration to provide a remedy in this behalf, for the relief of your consciences and the peace of your order. We have, therefore, by the advice of our brethren aforesaid, thought fit to make this declaration: to wit, that any one elected to the abbacy, after obedience duly rendered to him by the brethren according to the tenour of the same privilege, shall be by the aforesaid abbots presented to the diocesan, from him to receive freely and without examination, the charge of the monastery and the grace of benediction, wherein we understand the fulness of his office to be contained. Especially since it does not appear to have been the intention of our predecessors, who granted the aforesaid privilege to your order, that the abbot-elect should be examined by the Diocesan when presented to him. This is evident from the fact that if it should happen that after the examination had been duly made, the blessing were refused, the obedience that had been rendered to the abbot-elect by the brethren would appear to be nugatory, and it would seem improper that, the blessing being refused, he (the abbot-elect) should have been allowed to discharge the office and duty of abbot, since in this way he would appear to be judge and suitor in his own case; but if the diocesan rightly or wrongly refused a benediction of this kind, it would be necessary to commit to some other parties the decision of the case. By this declaration, however, we will not that you and your order should acquire any new right, nor that any prejudice to anyone be engendered. It shall not, therefore, be permitted to any man, &c.

Dated at Lyons, the sixth of the Ides of October, and the fourth year of our pontificate [10 October, 1246].

But by this, indeed, we intend not that you or your order shall acquire any new right.

Dated at Orvieto, the Ides of August, and the first year of our pontificate [1272].¹

¹ The date of this Bull of Gregory X. would be the 13th August, 1272. (Ides of August, first year of Pontificate.)

Gregory X. (Visconti) happened to be in Palestine when the Cardinals elected him

ALEXANDER, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, universis Christi fidelibus præsentes litteras inspecturis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Licetis de cujus munere venit ut sibi a fidelibus suis dignè ac laudabiliter serviatur, de habundancia pietatis suæ quæ merita supplicium excedit et vota, benè servientibus multo majora retribuat quam valeant promereri, Nichilominus tamen desiderantes reddere domino populum acceptabilem, Christi fideles ad complacendum ei quasi quibusdam illectivis præmiis indulgenciis scilicet et remissionibus invitamus, ut exinde reddantur divinæ gratiæ apciores. Cupientes itaque ut ecclesia dilectorum filiorum, Abbatis et Conventus Monasterii de Cokersand, Præmonstratensis ordinis, Eboracensis diocesis, congruis honoribus frequentetur, omnibus verè pœnitentibus et confessis qui ad ecclesiam ipsam in festivitatibus beatæ Mariæ Virginis cujus est vocabulo insignita, et in anniversario dedicationis ejusdem ecclesiæ die causa devocionis accesserint annuatim, de omnipotentis Dei misericordia, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus, auctoritate confisi, Centum dies de injunctis sibi pœnitenciis misericorditer relaxamus. Datum Anagninæ, iij^o kalendas Aprilis, Pontificatus nostri Anno Sexto.

INDULGENCE GRANTED BY POPE ALEXANDER IV. TO SUCH PENITENTS AS SHOULD VISIT THE CHURCH OF COCKERSAND UPON THE FESTIVALS OF ST. MARY AND OF THE DEDICATION OF THE SAID CHURCH, FOR THE PURPOSES OF DEVOTION.

Alexander, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to all the faithful in Christ, who shall behold these letters, health and apostolic benediction.

Albeit He, from whose gift it cometh, that His faithful can render to Him a pleasing and praiseworthy service, from the abundance of His

at Viterbo, on the 1st September, 1271. He left Palestine November 18th, 1271, and arrived in Rome in March, 1272, and was crowned on the 27th of that month. It is possibly owing to this circumstance of his absence during election that, in dating his Bulls, he counts from the date of his *coronation*, and not of his election. He went during that summer to Orvieto (Urbs vetera). From there he issued a Bull to confirm Hugh, Bishop of Aberdeen on July 23rd, 1272, and also a Bull to grant a tenth to King Henry III. of England on October 7th, 1272. (The first is given in *Theiner*, and the second in *Wilkins*, ii. 24.)

tenderness which exceeds both the desires and deserts of those who pray to Him, grants to those who truly serve Him more than they are able to merit; nevertheless desiring to render to the Lord an acceptable people, we invite, as it were by certain inducements and rewards, to wit, indulgences and pardons—the faithful of Christ to do that which is pleasing in His sight, so that they may be made thereby more fit partakers of Divine grace. Desiring therefore that the church of our beloved sons the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Cockersand, of the Premonstratensian order, and in the Diocese of York, should be frequented with fitting honour, we, trusting in the mercy of Almighty God and the authority of His blessed apostles Peter and Paul, have mercifully granted remission of one hundred days of the penance enjoined upon them, unto all who being truly penitent and having gone to confession, shall for motive of devotion visit that church on festivals of the blessed Virgin Mary, by whose name it is distinguished, and upon the anniversary of the dedication of the same.

Given at Anagni, the third of the Kalends of April, in the sixth year of our pontificate [1260].¹

GREGORIUS, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, [fol. 13.]
 Abbati et Conventui Monasterii de Cokersand, ordinis
 Præmonstratensis, Eboracensis diocesis, salutem, et apostolicam Concordat
 benedictionem. Et si libenter petentibus gratiam inpendimus, cum bulla.
 Illis tamen qui non solum sua, verum etiam semetipsos salubriter
 abnegantes, carnem suam cum viciis et concupiscenciis cruci-
 figunt in castris claustralibus se claudendo, favorem et gratiam
 nos convenit inpendere, ut eo devocius, quo quociens Domino
 famulantes, sibi per vitæ meritum, et aliis proficiant per exem-
 plum. Cum igitur sicut ex parte vestra fuit propositum coram
 nobis, non nulli Clerici et Laici non tam justiciam suam pro-
 sequi, quam vos persequi dampnabiliter intendentes, vos ultra
 duas, pluresve dietas a Monasterio vestro per litteras apostolicas
 faciant maliciosè citari, ut fatigati laboribus et expensis, vel
 cedere litibus, vel dampnosas subire cogamini pactiones. Nos

¹ This indulgence seems to be quite in form, and corresponds to others granted at the same date. Alexander IV. was elected December 12th, 1254. The date is therefore March 30, 1260. A month previously he issued from Anagni a Bull to the Canons of Lismore (11 Kal. Mart. Pontif. anno vi^o).

quantum cum Deo possumus quieti vestræ consulere cupientes, ne decetero ultra duas dietas super hiis quæ infra ipsas habeatis ab eodem Monasterio per litteras a Sede apostolica inpetratas, trahi possitis in causam, auctoritate vobis præsencium indulgemus; nisi litteræ ipsæ plenam et expressam de indulgentia præsenti fecerint mencionem. Nulli ergò omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignacionem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Lugdunensi, Nonæ Junii, Pontificatus nostri Anno Tercio.

SPECIAL BULL BY POPE GREGORY X. TO THE CONVENT, FREEING THEM FROM THE NECESSITY OF APPEARANCE IN SUITS AT LAW, WHICH MIGHT INVOLVE THEIR ABSENCE FROM THE CONVENT BEYOND TWO DAYS' JOURNEY.

Gregory, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved sons the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Cockersand, of the Premonstratensian order, in the diocese of York, health and apostolic benediction.

Albeit we willingly show favour to those who seek it, it behoves us to bestow grace and kindness upon those who religiously renounce not only their possessions but themselves, shutting themselves up in the camps of the cloister, and crucifying their flesh with the vices and lusts thereof; so that even as the more peacefully, so the more devotedly they may serve the Lord, and enrich themselves by the merit of a holy life and others by their example. When therefore, as has been set forth upon your part before us, some clergy as well as laity, not so much intent upon the execution of justice as to proceed injuriously against you, do maliciously cause you to be summoned from your monastery by apostolic letters, beyond the space of two or more days' journeys, whereby, wearied by travail and charges ye may be compelled either to yield to their suits or to submit to exorbitant terms.

Desiring as far as we can by God's help to provide for your peace, we grant you by authority of these presents, that in future you may not be dragged from your monastery into law suits by Letters obtained from the Apostolic See, beyond two days' journey, upon the things contained within them, unless the said Letters shall make full and express

mention of the present Indult. It shall in no wise, therefore, be permitted to any man, &c.

Given at Lyons, on the Nones of June, in the third year of our pontificate [1274].¹

GREGORIUS, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, et dilectis filiis Abbatibus, Prioribus, Archidiaconis, Decanis et aliis ecclesiarum prelati per regnum Angliæ constitutis, Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Non absque dolore cordis et plurima turbacione dedimus quod ita in plerisque partibus ecclesiastica censura dissolvitur, et canonicæ sententiæ severitas enervatur, ut viri religiosi et hii maximè qui per Sedis apostolicæ privilegia majori donati sunt libertate, passim a malefactoribus suis injurias sustineant et rapinas, dum vix invenitur qui congrua illis protectione Subveniat, et pro fovenda pauperum innocencia se murum defensionis opponat. Specialiter autem dilecti filii, Abbas et fratres Sanctæ Mariæ de Cokersand, Præmonstratensis ordinis, Eboracensis tam de frequentibus injuriis quam de ipso cotidiano defectu diocesis. justiciæ conquerentes, universitatem vestram litteris petierunt apostolicis excitari, ut ita videlicet eis in tribulacionibus suis contra male[fol. 13^b]factores eorum prompta debeatis magnanimitate consurgere, quod ab angustiis quas sustinent et pressuris vestro possint præsidio respirare. Ideoque universitati vestræ Nota. per apostolica scripta mandamus atque præcipimus, quatinus illos qui possessiones vel res seu domos prædictorum fratrum vel hominum suorum irreverenter invaserint aut ea injustè detinuerint quæ prædictis fratribus ex testamento decedencium relinquuntur, Seu in ipsos fratres contra apostolicæ Sedis indulta sententiam excommunicacionis aut interdicti præsumperint promulgare, vel decimas laborum seu nutrimentorum ipsorum, spretis apostolicæ Sedis privilegiis, extorquere monicione præmissa si

¹ June 5, 1274. During the Council of Lyons.

Nota.

laici fuerint publicè candelis accensis excommunicationis sententia percellatis. Si verò clerici vel canonici regulares seu monachi fuerint, eos appellatione remota, ab officio et beneficio suspendatis. Neutram relaxaturi sententiam donec prædictis fratribus plenariè satisfaciant. Et tam laici quam clerici seculares qui pro violenta manuum injectione anathematis vinculo fuerint innodati, cum diocesani episcopi litteris ad Sedem apostolicam venientes, ab eodem vinculo mereantur absolvi. De monachis verò et canonicis regularibus id servetur, ut si ejusdem claustrum fratres manus in se injecerint violentas per abbatem proprium; Si verò unius claustrum frater in fratrem alterius claustrum hujusmodi præsumperit violentiam exercere, per injuriam passi et inferentis abbates absolutionis beneficium assequantur, etiam si eorum aliqui, priusquam habitum reciperent regularem, tale aliquid commiserunt propter quod ipso actu excommunicationis sententiam incurrissent, nisi excessus ipsorum esset difficilis et enormis, utpote si esset ad mutilacionem membri¹ vel sanguinis effusionem processum, aut manus violenta² in episcopum aut abbatem injecta,³ cum excessus tales et similes sine scandalo nequeant præteriri. Si verò in clericos seculares manus injecerint, pro vitando scandalo, mittantur ad Sedem apostolicam absolvendi. Villas autem in quibus bona prædictorum fratrum vel hominum suorum per violentiam detenta fuerint, quam diu ibi sunt, interdicti sententiæ⁴ supponatis.

Nota.

Datum Laterani, pridie kalendas Aprilis, Pontificatus nostri Anno Septimo.

GENERAL BULL BY THE SAME POPE TO THE ENGLISH PRELATES ENJOINING THEM TO PROTECT THE CONVENT OF COCKERSAND, AND TO EXCOMMUNICATE ALL PERSONS COMMITTING ANY ACT OF VIOLENCE OR ROBBERY AGAINST THE SAID CONVENT OR ITS SERVANTS.

Gregory, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our venerable brethren the Archbishops, Bishops, and dearly beloved brethren the Abbots, Priors, Archdeacons, Deacons, and other prelates of the

¹ *Sic*, for *membri*.

³ *Sic*, for *injectas*.

² *Sic*, for *violentas*.

⁴ *Sic*, for *sententiam*.

churches, appointed throughout the kingdom of England, health and apostolic benediction. Not without grief of heart and the gravest disquietude have we learnt that ecclesiastical censures are in many places being unloosed, and the rigour of the canonical discipline becoming relaxed, so that religious, and particularly those to whom has been granted greater freedom by the privileges of the Apostolic See, do occasionally suffer injury and pillage by their aggressors, while hardly is there to be found any who will support them with suitable protection, and offer a wall of defence to cherish the innocence of the lowly. But especially our beloved sons the Abbot and brethren of Saint Mary of Cockersand, of the Premonstratensian order, complaining as well of frequent wrongs as of the daily default of justice, have sought to awaken your entire body by letters apostolic, so that you may with prompt and magnanimous action stand up for them in their wrongs against their persecutors, so that by your protection they may be relieved from the straits and difficulties in which they are placed. Wherefore by Apostolic Letters we charge the whole of you, and straightly command you that after due warning, if they be laity, you shall with lighted candles, strike with the sentence of excommunication those who have profanely seized the possessions, goods, or houses, of the aforesaid brethren, or have unjustly withheld aught which has been bequeathed to the said brethren by the last will of the dying, or who have dared to publish any sentence of excommunication or interdict against the said brethren, in contravention of the Apostolic Indults, or who have extorted from them tithes upon the fruit of their labours or the cattle bred upon their lands, in despite of the grants of the Apostolic See,—but if they be clergy, or canons regular, or monks, you will suspend them from office and benefice without benefit of appeal. Ye shall in no wise relax the sentence until full satisfaction be made to the brethren. And both laity and secular clergy who have incurred the bond of anathema¹ for laying on of violent hands, coming to the Apostolic See with letters from the diocesan bishop, shall be entitled to the loosening of that bond. In the case of monks and canons regular it shall be observed that if brethren of the same monastery lay violent hands upon one another, they shall obtain the benefit of absolution from their own abbot: but if a brother belonging to one monastery shall presume to use violence to the brother belonging to another, [they shall obtain it] from the abbots of the one who offered and the one who suffered the injury; even if some of them, before they had received the monastic habit, had committed some deed by which they had *ipso facto* incurred the sentence of excommunication; unless the excess were dire and extreme, as when it has extended to the

¹ This refers to a decree of the Lateran Council, “Si quis, suadente diabolo clericum percutiat,” by which any one maliciously laying violent hands on a cleric incurred *ipso facto* the sentence of excommunication.

mutilation of limbs or shedding of blood, or the laying of violent hands upon a Bishop or Abbot, since such and the like excesses may not without scandal be passed over. But if they have laid hands on members of the secular clergy, to avoid scandal, let them be sent to the Apostolic See for absolution.

Moreover, you shall place under the sentence of Interdict those places in which the goods of the aforesaid brethren or their vassals have been by violence detained, as long as they shall remain therein.

Given at the Lateran, on the day before the Kalends of April, in the seventh year of Our Pontificate [1234].¹

PRIVILEGIA COMMUNIA.

[fol. 6^b.]²

Auctenticum apud
Præmonstratum.

INNOCENCIUS, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, abbati Præmonstratensi ejusque coabbatibus, et conventibus universis Præmonstratensis ordinis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Pro divini favore nominis cujus laudibus sollicita diligencia deservitis, id dignè vobis ab apostolica sede conceditur, per quod vestra religio decoris augmentum et status tranquillæ Materiam consequatur. Cum itaque Præmonstratensis ecclesia, quæ capud est totius ordinis vestri, postquam ipse pro ut asseritis, extitit institutus, a tribus primis abbatibus, et annuis visitoribus, omnes aliæ verò ecclesiæ ipsius ordinis semper a Præmonstratensibus et patribus abbatibus ac visitoribus, et aliis de ordine ipso destinatis ab eis, et a nullo alio nisi de mandato sedis apostolicæ, visitatæ fuerint vel correctæ, ac in privilegio eidem ordini ab apostolica sede concessio habeatur expressè quod si

¹ This Bull is by Gregory IX. He was elected on the 19th March, 1227, consequently the eve of the Kalends of April in the seventh year would be March 31st, 1233. On the day following, Gregory IX. issued a Bull to the Archbishop of Dublin commanding a pension to be provided for the Archbishop of Tuam. It is dated "Dat. Laterani Kalendis Aprilis, Pontificatus nostri anno vij^o," and is given in Theiner's *Vetera Monumenta* under the year 1233, No. lxxi. Gregory had been to Spoleto and Rieti, whence he returned to Rome early in 1233. He left Rome May 2nd, 1234.

² This folio has been bound wrong way before and out of place. It ought to have been placed between folios 13 and 14.

quid in personis et ecclesiis ipsius fuerit corrigendum, ad audienciam generalis Præmonstratensis capituli referatur, ut ibi pro ut justiciæ et honestati congruerit emendetur. Nos devocionis Communæ vestræ præcibus annuentes quod Prædictæ Præmonstratensis et aliæ ecclesiæ sicut olim sit et inposterum a præfatis abbatibus Nota. ac visitatoribus et aliis de ordine sæpedito dum taxat, et a nullo alio sine mandato sedis apostolicæ plenam faciente de præsentibus mencionem visitari possint aut corrigi, vobis auctoritate apostolica indulgemus. Nulli ergo hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Lugdunensi, xv^o kalendas Maii, Pontificatus nostri Anno quarto.

BULL BY POPE INNOCENT IV. TO THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, GRANTING THAT THE ANNUAL VISITATIONS OF THE CONVENTS OF THE ORDER SHALL BE MADE ONLY BY THE ABBOTS OR MEMBERS OF THE ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRIVILEGES PREVIOUSLY GRANTED.

Innocent, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved sons the Abbot of Prémontré and to his fellow Abbots, and to all the monasteries of the Premonstratensian Order, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

For the sake of the Divine Name, to which with watchful zeal you render the service of praise, the Apostolic See granteth to you right worthily whatever may promote the honour of your Order and contribute to its peaceful estate. Whereas the Church of Prémontré is the head of your whole Order from the time, as you affirm, of its institution, and has been visited and corrected by three Chief Abbots and the yearly Visitors, while all the other Churches of the said Order have always been so visited and corrected by the Abbot of Prémontré and by the Fathers, Abbots, and Visitors and others from the same Order whom they have appointed, and by no other person save by the Mandate of the Apostolic See; and that in the Privilege granted to the Order by the Apostolic See, it is expressly mentioned that if there should be in their persons or Churches aught which called for correction, it should be referred for hearing to the General Chapter of the Premonstratensians, there to be amended in accordance with justice and truth. We, therefore, assenting to your humble petitions, grant to you by Apostolic

Authority that the aforesaid Church of Prémontré and other Churches, as in the past, so in the future, can be visited and corrected by the aforesaid Abbots and Visitors, and by others belonging to the said Order only, and by no other person, unless by a Mandate of the Apostolic See, which shall make full mention of these presents. It shall in nowise, therefore, be permitted to any man, &c.

Given at Lyons on the 15th day before the Kalends of May, in the fourth year of Our Pontificate [1247].¹

Autenticum
apud Præ-
monstratum

GREGORIUS, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, Dilectis filiis universis Prioribus et Supprioribus ordinis Præmonstratensis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Cum ad præposueritis universa ut in claustrali silencio possitis liberius domino famulari, indecens esse videtur, vos secularibus negociis inmiscere; hinc est igitur quod nos vestris supplicationibus inclinati auctoritate vobis præsentium indulgemus ut nostrarum Communæ. [fol. 6] commissionum obtenu, non teneamini cognoscere de causis vobis ab apostolica sede commissis, nisi fortè in litteris commissionum ipsarum de hac indulgentia specialem fecerimus mencionem. Nulli ergò omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Alatriæ, viij^o Idus Junii, Pontificatus nostri Anno Sexto.

BULL BY POPE GREGORY IX. GRANTING THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER INDULGENCE FROM THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SUBJECTS OF COMMISSIONS PUBLISHED BY THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

Gregory, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his beloved sons all the Priors and sub-Priors of the Premonstratensian Order, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

¹ Innocent IV. was elected on the 25th June, 1243. The Bull is, therefore, April 17th, 1247. On the same day he issued a Bull to his Commissioners in Ireland to compel the Bishop of Limerick, &c. "Dat. Lugduni xv Kalendas Maij, Pont. Nost. anno iv." (Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta*, cxviii.) Theiner puts it under general heading of 1246, but the fourth year of Pontificate would run from June 1246 to June 1247.

Whereas you have chosen before all things to serve the Lord freely in the silence of the cloister, it seemeth unbecoming to involve you in secular affairs. Wherefore, acceding to your prayers, we grant you by the authority of these presents, that by appointment on our Commissions, you shall not be bound to investigate the cases committed to you by the Apostolic See, unless perhaps in the letters of Commission themselves, we shall have made special mention of this indulgence. It shall, &c.

Given at Alatri, on the 8th day before the Ides of June, in the sixth year of our Pontificate [1232].¹

GREGORIUS, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, Dilectis filiis Communæ abbati Præmonstratensi et coabbatibus suis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Licet vobis sicut asseritis a sede apostolica sit indultum ut litteræ contra vos a sede apostolica impetratæ, non valeant nisi de ordine vestro fecerint mencionem, nos tamen quieti vestræ volentes consulcius providere, auctoritate vobis præsentium indulgemus, ut per illam clausulam generalem, *Quidam alii*, non possitis aliquatenus conveniri, nisi litteræ apostolicæ expressam de Præmonstratensi ordine fecerint mencionem. Nulli ergò omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Laterani, xvjº kalendas februarii, Pontificatus nostri, Anno Septimo.

¹ The sixth year of the Pontificate of Gregory IX. runs from 19th March, 1232, to 18th March, 1233. The year is therefore 1232, and the date (viii Id. Junii) is the 6th of June. As it was a Bull of grace, and would have silken instead of hempen cords to its seals, the date was probably chosen specially for this day, which was the feast of St. Norbert, the Founder of the Order. On the 18th of February, 1233, the Pope was at Anagni (*Theiner*, lxx.). Alatri is the fortified place not far from Anagni where Gregory IX. took refuge in 1227, when assailed by the Emperor Frederick.

BULL BY THE SAME POPE, TO THE EFFECT THAT UNLESS SPECIAL MENTION BE MADE OF THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER IN ANY LETTERS APOSTOLIC, THE SAME ARE NOT TO BE HELD TO BE OF ANY FORCE AGAINST THE SAID ORDER.

Gregory, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved sons the Abbot of Prémontré, and to his fellow Abbots, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

Although you have received as you declare, an Indult from the Apostolic See by which letters obtained from the Apostolic See against you, shall have no force unless they make mention of your Order; nevertheless we, desiring still further to provide for your peace, grant you by authority of these presents, that by that general clause, *Quidam alii*, you shall not be able to be in any way summoned, unless the letters Apostolic shall have made express mention of the Premonstratensian Order. It shall not be, &c.

Given at the Lateran, on the 16th day before the Kalends of February, in the seventh year of our Pontificate [1234].¹

CARTÆ REGIS.

[fol. 14.]

De Syngul-
ton.

Dominicum

JOHANNES, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand et Abbati et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, Duas Carucas terras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis de dominico nostro in Neubigging juxta Singiltonam, de quibus percipere solebamus per annum sexdecim solidos per manum

¹ The seventh year of Gregory's Pontificate was from 19th March, 1233, to 18th March, 1234. The xvi Kal. Februarii would be January 17th, consequently 1234. The Bull is certainly Gregory IX., for Gregory X. did not reside at the Lateran, which was out of repair at that time.

vicecomitis Lancastriæ : habendas et tenendas eisdem Abbati et Canonicis, de nobis et hæredibus nostris inperpetuum ad feodi firmam. Reddendo inde nobis et hæredibus nostris singulis Syngulton. annis viginti solidos pro omnibus serviciis et exactionibus ad duos terminos anni, scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis x solidos, et ad Pascha x solidos, per manum vicecomitis Lancastriæ apud Lancastre. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædicti abbas et Canonici de Cokersand habeant et teneant inperpetuum, predictas duas Carucas terræ cum pertinenciis de dominico nostro de Neubigging ad feodi firmam, xx^{ti} solidorum, sicut prædictum est. Præterea concessimus eisdem abbati et canonicis de Cokersand et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, quod habeant terram illam de Neubigging et omnes alias terras suas quas habent, benè et in pace, liberè et quietè, honorificè, integrè et plenariè, in bosco et plano, in viis et semitis, in pratis, pascuis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in stagnis, et vivariis, in mari et mariscis, in piscariis et piscacionibus, in salinis, et in omnibus aliis locis, in Burgo et extra, et in omnibus aliis rebus, cum sock et Sack, et Thol et Theam, et Infangenethf et Utefangenethf et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus. Volumus eciam et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti Canonici et omnes tenentes sui et omnia dominica sua sint quæta de sectis Sirarum et hundredorum et de Wapentakis, et de Theloneo, Tallagio, Lestagio, Pontagio, placitis et querelis murdri et latrocinii, hamsock, forestall, hidagio, Scutagio, Geldo, Danegeldo, horngeldo, De assisis, donis, et scotis, et auxiliis, De operacionibus Castellorum, Domorum, villarum, Parcorum, Vivariorum, Poncium, fossatorum, Summagiorum, Wardepeny, Tethingpeny, Hundredispeny, et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus, et omnibus aliis secularibus exactionibus quæ ad nos pertinent ubique per totam terram nostram, sicut prædictum est. Testibus, Domino H. . . . [Dubliniensi] Archiepiscopo, etc. [Willelmo, Comite Sarisburie ; Huberto de Burgo, Justiciario nostro ; Gilberto filio Reinfridi, Hugone de Mortuomari, Waltero de Lasci, Johanne Mareschallo, Galfrido Luterel

Briano de Insula, Johanne de Monumetha, Waltero de Bello-campo, Hugone de Berneval.¹]

Datum per manum Magistri Ricardi de Marisco, Cancellarii nostri, apud Fecenham, vicesimo octavo die Julii, Anno Regni nostri, septimo decimo.

Grant by King John, for the health of his soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, to St. Mary of Cockersand and to the Abbot and monks serving God there, of two carucates of his demesne land in Newbigging, near Singleton, from which he used to receive yearly the sum of sixteen shillings by the hands of the Sheriff of Lancaster; to hold in perpetuity of him and his heirs at fee farm, rendering therefore yearly the sum of twenty shillings, by equal portions at the feast days of St. Michael and Easter, by the hand of the Sheriff of Lancaster, at Lancaster, for all services and exactions; to hold the same well and peaceably, freely and wholly, in wood and in plain, in roads and in byways, in meadows, feeding grounds and pastures, in waters and mills, in mill dams and vivaries, in mere and in marshes, in fisheries and fishings, in salt pits, and all other places, within borough and without, and in all other things, with soc and sak, Thol and Theam, Infangthefe and Utfangthefe, and all other liberties and free customs; they and all their tenants and all their demesnes being acquitted of suits of Shire and Hundred, and of Wapentakes, market tolls, Tallage, Lastage, Pontage, pleas and amerciements of Murder and Larceny, Homesoken, Forstal, Hidage, Scutage, Geld, Danegeld and Horngeld; and of Assizes, Gifts, Scots and Aids; of works upon Castles, Houses, Manor-houses, Parks, Vivaries, Bridges, and with Pack-horses; of Ward-penny, Tithing-penny, and Hundred-penny, and of all other customs or secular exactions belonging to the Crown, throughout the land. Tested at Freckenham by *Dominus* Henry, Archbishop of Dublin; William, Earl of Salisbury; Hubert de Burgh, Justiciar; Gilbert fitz Reinfred, Hugh Mortimer, Walter de Lacy, John Marshall, Geoffrey Lutrel, Brian de Lisle, John de Monmouth, Walter de Beauchamp, and Hugh de Bernevall.

Given by the hand of *Magister* Richard de March, Chancellor, 28 July, 17 John [1216].

¹ The names of the witnesses to this Charter are taken from the Charter Roll, 17 John, Pt. i. m. 5. Henry de Londres was Archbishop of Dublin at this time.

HENRICUS, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hybernîæ, Confirmacio
 Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ,
 Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus,
 Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis et omnibus
 ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intu[fol. 14b.]itu
 Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum antecessorum et
 successorum nostrorum concessisse et hac præsentî carta nostra
 confirmasse Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand et Abbati et Confirmacio
 Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, duas carucatas terræ cum
 omnibus pertinenciis suis de dominico nostro in Neubigging, *et*
cetera, sicut in carta præcedenti patris sui de verbo ad verbum
usque ad Testes. Hanc autem confirmationem et concessionem
 dictis Abbati et Canonicis, sub Data anni nostri undecimi prius
 factam eisdem, præsentium tenore duximus innovandam. Hiis
 testibus, etc.

Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, Vicesimo
 secundo die Octobris. Anno regni nostri Quadragesimo.

Confirmation¹ by King Henry III. for the health of his soul and the
 souls of his ancestors and successors, to God and St. Mary of Cocker-
 sand, and to the abbot and monks serving God there, of the grant by
 King John of two carucates of land in Newbigging near Singleton,
 in the same words as the said grant by King John.

Given by the King's hand, at Westminster, the 22nd October, 40
 Henry III [1256].

HABEMUS eciam confirmationem ejus, nobis sub anno un-
 decimo Regni sui factam omnia prædicta continentem.

Confirmation by King Henry III. of the grant by King John of two
 carucates of land in Newbigging, in the same words as the original
 grant.²

¹ The Charter Roll for the 40th Henry III. is not to be found among the Public
 Records.

² This confirmation appears in the Charter Roll No. 18, 11 Henry III., Pt. i. m. 21.
 The witnesses and date are the same as in the confirmation of Pilling, which follows
 on page 45.

Rex.

JOHANNES, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hybernæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, forestariis, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos pro amore Dei dedisse et concessisse Canonicis de Cokersand totam pasturam de Pylin: Habendam et tenendam, In liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus aisiamentis suis. Confirmamus eciam eis locum de Cokersand cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in quo fundati sunt, et omnes alias rationabiles donaciones eis factas vnde cartas habent, sicut cartæ Donatorum rationabiliter testantur. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædicti Canonici habeant et teneant prædictam pasturam de Pylin cum pertinenciis, et omnia prædicta sicut prædictum est, liberè et quietè, integrè, plenariè et honorificè, in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam ab omnia seculari servicio et exactione, sicut cartæ donatorum quas habent rationabiliter testantur. Testibus, etc. [Johanne Norwicensi, Maugero Wigornensi, episcopis; Roberto, Comite Leircestriæ; Roberto, Comite Mellenti, Petro de Pratellis, Symoni de Pateshulle.¹]

Dominicum.

Pylyn.

Datum per manum H[uberti], Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, Cancellarii nostri,² apud Gaytinton, xiiij die Marcii, Anno regni nostri Secundo.

Grant in frankalmoign by King John, for the love of God, to the monks of Cockersand, of all the pasture of Pilling, with the easements which the said monks have there, together with confirmation of the site of Cockersand with the appurtenances and all other reasonable grants made to them, whereof they have charters thereunto bearing witness. Witnesses:—John, bishop of Norwich; Maugere, bishop of Worcester; Robert, Earl of Leicester; Robert, Comte de Meulan; Peter de Pratell, and Simon de Pateshull.

Given by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon of Wells, at Geddington, the 14th March, 2 John [1201].

¹ The names of the witnesses are taken from the Charter Roll, 2 John, m. 8.

² "Datum per manum Simonis, Wellensis archidiaconi, apud Gaytintonam, xiiij die Marcii, anno regni nostri secundo." (Charter Roll, 2 John, m. 5.)

HENRICUS, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, forestariis, vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis Confirmacio nos pro amore Dei concessisse et præsentî carta nostra confirmasse Canonicis de Cokersand totam pasturam de Pylin, *etc.* Pylin. *sicut in præcedenti carta patris sui per omnia eadem verba usque ad Testes.* Cum hac adjectione, sicut carta Domini Johannis Regis patris nostri, quam inde habent, rationabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus, *etc.* [Eustachio Londonensi, Jocelino Bathonensi, Ricardo Sarresberiensi, episcopis; Huberto de Burgo, Comite Kanciæ, Justiciario nostro; Radulfo filio Nicholai, Ricardo de Argentiis, Senescallis nostris; Henrico de Capella et aliis.¹]

Datum per manum venerabilis patris Radulphi Cicestriensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonasterium, xiiij die Marcii, Anno Regni nostri, undecimo.

Confirmation by King Henry III. to the monks of Cockersand of the grant by King John, of the whole pasture of Pilling, in the same words as the preceding charter, with this addition:—"and as the charter of King John our father beareth witness." Witnesses:—Eustace, bishop of London; Joceline, bishop of Bath and Wells; Richard, bishop of Salisbury; Henry de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Justiciar; Ralph fitz Nicholas and Richard de Argentine, stewards of the King's Household; Henry Capel, and others.

Given by the hand of the venerable father Ralph, bishop of Chichester, at Westminster, the 14th March, 11 Henry III.² [1227.]

JOHANNES, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hybernæ, Ecclesiæ Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Gayrstang. Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Rex. Justiciariis, vicecomitibus, Præpositis, et omnibus ballivis et

¹ The names of the witnesses are taken from the Charter Roll, 11 Henry III., Pt. i. No. 18, m. 21.

² Charter Roll, 11 Henry III., Pt. i. No. 18, m. 21, where the date is given as the 15th March.

fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos [fol. 15] intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum Confirmacio confirmasse Deo et beata Mariæ de Cokersand et abbati et Canonici Præmonstratensis ordinis, ibidem Deo servientibus, Advouson totum jus Patronatus Ecclesiæ de Gayrstang cum omnibus per-
 de tinenciis suis, quod habent de dono Gilberti filii Rogeri filii Rein-
 Garstange. frid, et totam terram et tenementum de Midelarge, scilicet unam
 Medlarge. Carucatam terræ cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, tam in dominicis quam in serviciis, cum molendino de Grenole et omnibus pertinenciis suis, et cum homagio et servicio Adæ de Cornay et hæredum suorum, quæ habent de dono ejusdem Gilberti. Præ-
 terea confirmamus eis tres bovatas et tres acras terræ cum pertinenciis in Bolrum, et Willelmum filium Ucke cum tota secta¹ sua, quæ habent de dono Benedicti Gernet, et totam terram de Dorholm. Serholm cum omnibus pertinenciis suis infra divisam de Boeltona quam habent de dono ejusdem Benedicti. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicta abbacia de Cokersand, et Canonici Præmonstratensis ordinis ibidem Deo servientes, habeant et teneant inperpetuum omnia supradicta, benè et in pace, liberè et quietè, integrè et plenariè, pacificè et honorificè in omnibus locis et rebus, cum onnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad ea pertinentibus, sicut prædictum est, et sicut cartæ prædictorum donatorum rationabiliter testantur. Hiis testibus, etc. [Petro de Maulaie, Eudone Martello, Alexandro de Dorsate, Johanne Russello, Johanne filio Ricardi, Willelmo Espec, Philippo de Columbers.²]

Data per manum Magistri Ricardi de Marisco, Cancellarii nostri, apud Warham, vicesimo die Augusti, Anno Regni nostri, Decimo septimo.

Confirmation by King John, for the health of his soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, to God and St. Mary of Cockersand,

¹ Secta, (1) *jus persequendi aliquem in judicio de re aliqua, maximè de criminali*; (2) *servitium quo feudatarius ad frequentendam curiam domini sui tenetur*; (3) *pars, portio, appenditiæ*. In the above instance, the last meaning (3) seems to apply, viz., dependency, family, and belongings.

² The names of the witnesses are taken from the Charter Roll, 17 John, Pt. ii. m. 4.

and to the abbot and monks of the Premonstratensian order, serving God in that place, of the right of patronage of the church of Garstang, with the appurtenances, which they have by the gift of Gilbert fitz Roger fitz Reinfred, with the land and tenement of Medlar, being one carucate and all appurtenances as well in demesnes as in services, together with the mill of Greenhalgh with the appurtenances, and the homage and service of Adam de Cornay and his heirs, according to the said Gilbert's gift to the said monks; and of three oxgangs and three acres of land and appurtenances in Bolrun; and of William, son of Uck, with his whole dependency,¹ by the gift of Benedict Gernet; and the land of Serholme with appurtenances, within the bounds of Bolton-le-Sands, by the gift of the said Benedict; to hold peaceably and fully, with liberties and free customs thereunto appurtenant, as the charters of the aforesaid donors reasonably bear witness. Witnesses:—Peter de Mauley, Eudo Martel, Alexander Dorset, John Russel, John fitz Richard, William Espec, and Philip de Columbers.

Given by the hand of *Magister* Richard de March, chancellor, at Wareham, on the 20th August, 17 John [1215].

DIVISÆ dominicæ Hayæ de Pylin, Incipiunt ubi Pylin Divisæ. cadit in Koker, ascendendo Pylin usque ad quandam foveam factam, quæ vocatur le Meredike, sequendo illam foveam Pylyn. dum durat, et de fovea illa Linealiter apud austrum, aliquid in oriente, videlicet, Suthest, usque ad oppositum de Crowlachehevid, et ab hinc linealiter usque ad Crowlachehevid, sequendo Crowelache iterum usque in Pylin, ascendendo Pylin, usque ad Dominicum capud de Pylin, et de capite de Pylin Linealiter Par le Heeg inter Scytholm et austrum usque ad capud del Westpul, descendendo le Westpul usque le Quiterepe, sequendo le Quiterepe in occidente usque fatherbeckehevid, sequendo ffatherbecke descendendo in Loon, ascendendo Loon, usque ubi Koker cadit in Loon, et sic ascendendo Koker usque ad locum Prius nominatum, scilicet ubi Pylin cadit in Koker.

The bounds of the demesne Hay of Pilling, begin where Pilling [water] falls into Coker, ascending Pilling [water] to a certain dyke there, called Meredike, following that dyke as far as it goes, thence in a straight line,

¹ He was probably one of Benedict Gernet's villeins.

southward and somewhat eastward, to wit south east, to a point opposite Crawley-head (Crow-lache¹), from thence in a straight line unto Crawley-head, following Crawley unto Pilling-water again, ascending the same to the head, and from the head of Pilling-water in a straight line by the Hedge (or Hay) between Skitham and the south, unto the head of the West pool,² down the same unto the White Reap,³ following the White Reap westward to Farther Beckhead, descending Farther Beck into Lune, ascending Lune unto where Coker falls into Lune, and thence ascending Coker unto the place first named, to wit, where Pilling-water falls into Coker.⁴

Memorandum.

MEMORANDUM quod assisa arrainiata et capta fuit, Inter abbatem et Conventum, et Dominum Ricardum Le Butiler, apud Lancastram, in crastino decollacionis Sancti Johannis baptistæ, Anno Gratia, Millesimo, Ducentesimo, septuagesimo, coram Domino Johanne de Oketon, Justiciario, et Magistro Ada de Waleton, sibi associato, et adjudicata nobis est tota terra per suprascriptas divisas, scilicet de capite de Pylin linealiter inter Scytholm et austrum Par le Heeg usque ad capud del Westpul. Isti fuerunt in assisa jurati, scilicet, Dominus Henricus de Lee, Dominus Thurstanus de Holand, Dominus Alanus de Wyndul, Domirius Adam de Holand, Dominus Willelmus de Heton, Milites; Willelmus de Singilton, Jacobus de Pulton, Willelmus de [fol. 15 b.] Etheliston, Willelmus filius Simonis de Bothelton, Willelmus de Bolde, Ricardus Travers de Quiston, Henricus de Scaresbrec, et in crastino memoratæ diei nobis saisinam dederunt.

Be it remembered that an assise hath been arraigned and held between the Abbot and Convent [of Cockersand] and *Dominus* Richard le Boteler, at Lancaster, on the morrow of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, A.D. 1270, before *Dom.* John de Oketon, justice itinerant, and *Mag.* Adam de Walton, associated with him; whereupon the land within

¹ Lache, Leach, either from the A. S. *lac*, a pool, or the Welsh *llaith*, moist. It appears in many Lancashire place-names, Latchford, Blacklache, &c.

² Now called Ridgy Pool.

³ Where Out-Rawcliffe, Stalmine, and Pilling township boundaries meet.

⁴ It would appear from the evidence of these boundaries that Pilling-water formerly had its lower course seaward by Pilling Hall and Wrampool, and not by the present course.

the above described bounds was adjudged to us, to wit, from the head of Pilling-water, in a straight line between Skitham and the south, by the Hedge to the head of the West Pool. These men were sworn upon the assise, to wit, *Dom.* Henry de Lee, *Dom.* Thurstan de Holland, *Dom.* Alan de Windle, *Dom.* Adam de Holland, *Dom.* Will. de Heaton, knights; William de Singleton, James de Poulton, William de Eccleston, William, son of Simon de Bolton; William de Bold, Richard Travers de Whiston, and Henry de Scarisbrick. Upon the morrow of the before-mentioned day they delivered seisin unto us.

MEMORANDUM quod anno domini M^oCC^o septuagesimo secundo, tempore falcacionis, mensuratum fuit pratum apud Hulkerrig et Pylin, et Inventæ sunt in prato Celerarii, Memorandum. xxiiij acrae prati ad falcandum, et in prato ad Lesusterscale, xliiij acrae, et in prato capellæ, et prato curiæ, et prato mussæ, xxxj acrae. Et sciendum quod quando dat pro qualibet acra falcanda iij denarios, tunc dabimus in omnibus pro falcacione ibi, xxiiij solidos et vj denarios. Et quando dat pro qualibet acra falcanda, iij denarios et obolum tunc donandum est, xxviiij solidos, vij denarios. Et quando dat pro qualibet acra falcanda, iij denarios, tunc dandum est, xxxij solidos et viij denarios et non amplius.

Be it remembered that in the year of our Lord 1272, during hay time, the meadow land at Hulkerrig and Pilling was measured, and there was found to be in the Cellarer's meadow 23 acres to mow, in the Susterscale meadow 44 acres, and in Chapel meadow, the Court meadow, and the Moss meadow, 31 acres; and note well that when the price for mowing the acre is threepence, we shall give for mowing the whole, 24s. 6d.; when the price is 3½d. the acre for mowing, we shall give 28s. 7d.; and when the price is 4d. the acre for mowing, we shall give 32s. 8d. for mowing, and no more.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus, etc. Dominus Ricardus Pincerna Ricardus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro Pincerna salute animæ meæ, sponsæ meæ, et omnium antecessorum Pylin.

Pylyn reles. meorum et successorum, pro me et hæredibus meis relaxasse, et omnino inperpetuum quietumclamasse, Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, cum corpore meo pro fraternitate¹ prædicte domus et tocius ordinis in qua me et sponsam meam et pueros meos receperunt, omnem exactionem et demandam meam, et totum jus meum et clameum si Qujeta clamantia. quod habui vel habere potui infra pasturam prædictorum abbatis et Conventus de Pylin, videlicet sicut limitatur, et foveis circumcluditur inter terram meam de Routheclive et prædictam pasturam de Pylin. In liberam, puram, etc. Ita quod neque ego nec aliquis hæredum meorum, aliquid juris vel clamei infra divisas de Pylin foveis circumclusas, cum suis pertinenciis, decetero habere, exigere seu vendicare poterimus. Et quia volo quod hæc mea qujeta clamancia rata sit inperpetuum et stabilis, præsentis scripto sigillum meum pro me et hæredibus meis apposui. Hiis testibus, etc. Acta Anno Domini M^oCC^o septuagesimo tercio.

Testamentary release and quitclaim by *Dom.* Richard le Botiler [of Rawcliffe], to God and St. Mary of Cockersand, and to the monks serving God there, for the health of his soul and the souls of his wife, his ancestors and successors, and for the brotherhood of the said house and order, into which the said monks had received him, his wife and children, of all the right and title which he had in the said monks' Pasture of Pilling, as it lay bounded and enclosed by ditches from his land in Rawcliffe.² Dated A.D. 1273.

[fol. 16.]

HÆC est constitutio provincialis Eboracensis de ornamentis ecclesiæ quæ laici tenentur invenire et quæ curatores.³

¹ The union which laity contract with a monastic order, whereby they may become participators in the prayers, suffrages, and other good works of the religious.

² Three years before the date of this release, the boundaries between Pilling and Out-Rawcliffe had been the subject of a suit before the Justices in Eyre at Lancaster, which had been terminated by the award of five knights and seven other freeholders (see p. 48). The monks of Cockersand had then received seisin of the whole pasture of Pilling, afterwards confirmed by Richard le Botiler's quitclaim, as above.

³ There are two manuscripts of the Provincial Constitution of York in the British Museum, both in the Cottonian collection, viz., Vitellius, D. v. 1, and Cleopatra, D. iii. 191. The former, which may here be called "A," has been so destroyed by

Decretum Domini Walteri Gray, quondam¹ archiepiscopi Eboracensis, angliae primatis et apostolicae Sedis legati, editum apud Eboracum, tempore visitationis suae, tam ad honorem Dei et ecclesiae Eboracensis ac omnium ecclesiarum per totam² provinciam existentium, quam doctrinam, praesentem informationem et memoriam omnium futurorum. Cum plerumque inter rectores ecclesiarum seu vicarios in provincia Eboracensi constitutos, eorundemque parochianos, super variis ornamentis rebusque ecclesiasticis altercacio³ non modica sit exorta, Ideò quanta, quae et qualia ad rectores⁴ seu vicarios ecclesiarum per totam provinciam Eboracensem constitutos, sustentationem et reparacionem pertineant, quae autem ad parochianos eorundem de rebus ac ornamentis ecclesiasticis⁵ reparandis pertinere noscuntur: per subscripta, sole clarius⁶ elucescat, et Ideò ordinamus et statuimus, ut parochiani nostri omnes et singuli existant sic docti in singulis subsequentibus, ut sciant et intelligant atque observent totaliter universi; videlicet, quod calix, Missale, vestimentum ipsius ecclesiae principale, videlicet, casula, alba munda, amictus, stola, manuplus,⁷ zona cum tribus towellis,⁸ corporalia

fire that but a small part of it is in any way legible. A copy is given in Wilkins' *Concilia*, vol. i. p. 698, and in Labbé and Cossart's *Collection of Councils*, tom. xiv. fol. 122 H., from whence it was copied into the larger collection by Mansi, tom. xxiii. fol. 789. The second manuscript (Cleopatra, D. iii. 191), which may be called "B," is also given in Labbé and Cossart's *Collection of Councils*, tom. xiv. fol. 123, and has been reproduced into the larger collection by Mansi, tom. xxiii. fol. 792.

The "B" manuscript is the older of the two, or has been copied from an older manuscript written during Archbishop Gray's lifetime. Thus in it he is styled simply "Archiepiscopus," and he speaks of "provinciam nostram," while in "A" "quondam" is inserted before "Archiepiscopus," and "nostram" is dropped. The copy in the *Cockersand Register* is from "A." It will be noticed that the "B" manuscript supplies a correction. All the copies in Labbé and Cossart's collection and in Wilkins' collection, as also in the *Cockersand* copy, read in the last paragraph but one "cum aliis navis ecclesiae et singulis aliis ad ipsos parochianos pertinere noscuntur." In the "B" manuscript it is "alis ecclesiae" (the aisles of the church), evidently the more rational reading. The verbal and clerical differences in the text with the two Cottonian manuscripts, the two readings given by Mansi, and that given by Wilkins, have been carefully noted.

¹ Omitted in B.

² *Nostram* added in B.

³ *Alteratio* in Mansi, tom. xxiii. fol. 792, hereinafter called "M.B."

⁴ *Rectorem* in Mansi, tom. xxiii. fol. 789, hereinafter called "M.A."

⁵ *Ecclesiarum* in B. and M.B.

⁶ *Scilicet clericis omnibus* in M.A.

⁷ *Manipulus* in B., M.A., and M.B.

⁸ *Towellis* in B.; *tuellis* in M.A.; *touvellis* in M.B.

et alia vestimenta pro diacono et subdiacono¹ honesta juxta facultates parochianorum et ecclesiæ, cum capa² serica principali pro principalibus festis et cum duabus aliis pro coris³ regendis in⁴ supradictis, crux processionalis et alia crux minor pro mortuis et feretrum pro mortuis, vas ad aquam benedictam, osculatorium, candelabrum pro cereo pascali,⁵ turribulum,⁶ lucerna cum tintinnabulo, velum quadragesimale, duo candelabra pro cerofariis; de libris, legenda, anthiphonarium,⁷ gradale, psalterium, portiforium,⁸ troparium, ordinale, Missale, manuale; frontale ad magnum altare, tria superpellicia, pixis pro corpore Christi honesta, vexilla⁹ pro rogacionibus, campanæ magnæ cum cordis¹⁰ suis, fons sacer cum serura, crismatorium, ymagine in ecclesia, ymago principalis in cansella¹¹ de quo sancto¹² dedicatur ecclesia, reparacio librorum et vestimentorum quociens¹³ contigerit¹⁴ emendari, cum omnibus supradictis, luminaria¹⁵ in ecclesia, reparacio navis ecclesiæ et constructio¹⁶ ejusdem, cum campanili, interius et exterius, scilicet fenestris vitreis, cum clausura coemiteriorum, cum aliis¹⁷ navis ecclesiæ et singulis aliis¹⁸ ad ipsos parochianos pertinere noscuntur. Ad rectores vero vel vicarios juxta varias ordinationes omnia alia pertinebunt, scilicet, cancellus principalis cum ejusdem reparacione, tam parietibus quam tecturæ¹⁹ et fenestris vitreis eidem pertinentibus, cum

¹ *Subdiacono* omitted in Wilkins.

² *Cappa* in M.A. and M.B.

³ *Choris* in B., M.A., and M.B.

⁴ *Festis* has been omitted here.

⁵ *Ad cereum Paschale* in B., M.A., M.B., and Wilkins.

⁶ *Thuribulum* in B., M.A., and M.B.

⁷ *Antiphonale* in M.A., M.B., and Wilkins.

⁸ *Portiforium* omitted in B., M.A., M.B., and Wilkins.

⁹ *Vexillum* in B. and M.B.

¹⁰ *Cordibus* in B.; *chordis* in M.A. and M.B.

¹¹ *Cancelli* in B., M.A., and M.B.

¹² *Sancto* omitted in B., M.B., and Wilkins.

¹³ *Quoties* in M.A., M.B., and Wilkins.

¹⁴ *Contingerint* in B.; *contigerint* in M.B.

¹⁵ *Luminare* in M.A. and Wilkins.

¹⁶ *Constitutio* in B. and M.B.

¹⁷ *Alis* in B.

¹⁸ *Quæ* omitted here, as in B. and M.B.

¹⁹ *Tecturis* in all other readings.

dessis¹ et scannis,² ac aliis ornamentis honestis, ut cum propheta cantare valeant, Domine, dilexi decorem domus tuæ, etc., cum Manso rectoriæ et ejus reparacione hinc inde; et alia quæ non sunt scripta in libro hoc, noverint se rectores vel vicarii a locorum ordinariis compelli posse, secundum hanc³ constitutionem et alias in⁴ parte probatas.

This is the Provincial Constitution of York, as to which Church Ornaments the laity and the Incumbents are respectively bound to provide.

The Decree of the lord Walter Gray,⁵ late Archbishop of York, Primate of England, and Legate of the Apostolic See, published at York at the time of his visitation, as well for the honour of God, of the Church of York, and of the Churches throughout that province, as for the instruction of those who are now living, and for the information and record of those who are to come.

Whereas no small dispute hath at sundry times arisen between Rectors or Vicars of Churches in the Province of York and their parishioners, concerning various ornaments and articles of Church furniture.

Wherefore by the things hereinafter written, let it be made clearer than noonday⁶ how much, of what kind, and what are the things which for maintenance and repair pertain to the Rectors or Vicars throughout the Province of York, and what are the ornaments or articles of Church furniture of which the repair is recognized to pertain to the parishioners.

And therefore we ordain and decree that our parishioners,⁷ all and singular, shall in each of the following particulars so stand informed, that all of them shall fully mark, learn, and understand, that the following articles are known to pertain to the parishioners themselves, to wit:—a Chalice, Missal, the chief vestment of the Church itself, namely, the chasuble; a clean Alb,⁸ Amice, Stole, maniple, girdle, with three Altar-

¹ *Descis* in B., M.A., and M.B.; *discis* in Wilkins.

² *Scannis* in all other readings.

³ *Hanc* omitted in M.A. and Wilkins.

⁴ *Hac* omitted here.

⁵ Walter Gray, Lord Chancellor 10 John; elected Bishop of Worcester 20 January, 1214; consecrated at Canterbury 5 October, 1214; translated to York 27 March, 1216; died 1 May, 1255.

⁶ Literally, "let it shine out more clearly than the sun."

⁷ Or "diocesans." In Canon law, the Diocese is the parish of the Bishop, and all its members are his parishioners.

⁸ Alba is the white linen robe worn by priests, deacons, and subdeacons at Mass.

cloths,¹ Corporals, and vestments for the Deacon and the Sub-deacon, of good quality according to the means of the parishioners and of the Church itself, with a principal silk cope for the chief festivals, and with two others for the rulers of the Choir on the aforesaid festivals; a processional Cross, and another smaller Cross for the dead, and a bier for the dead, a vessel for holy water, a pax,² Candlestick for the Paschal Candle; a thurible or censer, a lantern³ with a bell, a Lenten veil,⁴ two candlesticks for the torchbearers; of books: a Legenda,⁵ an Antiphonary,⁶ a Gradual,⁷ a Psalter,⁸ Portiforium,⁹ a troper,¹⁰ Ordinal,¹¹ Missal,¹² Manual,¹³ a frontal for the High Altar, three Surplices, a becoming pixis for the Body of Christ, a banner¹⁴ for the Rogation days, large bells with their ropes, a holy Font with a lock, a Chrismatory,¹⁵ images in the Church; in the chancel a principal image of the Saint to whom the Church is dedicated; the mending of books and vestments as often as they will happen to be mended; with all the things above mentioned, the lights in the Church, the repair to the nave, and the construction of the same, with the belfrey, inside and outside, namely, the glazed windows, with the enclosure of the grave yards; with the aisles of the nave of the Church, and each other thing. But to the Rectors or Vicars,

¹ Tuella, or toballo, would mean the large linen cloth spread across the Altar, generally called Altar-cloths. Out of respect for the Holy Eucharist it is still prescribed that there shall be three (or three fold of linen) under the Corporal.

² The small representation of Christ given to the people to kiss, for the "kiss of peace" at Mass.

³ There is an ordinance of John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, prescribing the use of the lantern and the bell when the Blessed Sacrament was carried by the priest to the sick or dying — the lantern to prevent the lights being extinguished by the wind, and the bell to warn the people to follow or to kneel as the Blessed Sacrament passed.

⁴ The Lenten Veil was the curtain hung across the chancel in Passion-tide.

⁵ Legenda contained readings from the lives of the Saints; lessons of the 2nd Nocturn at Matins.

⁶ Antiphonary: the collection of Antiphons for the Divine office.

⁷ Gradual: the verses or psalms sung at Mass before the Gospel.

⁸ Psalter: the Book of the Psalms.

⁹ Portiforium: the Divine offices in a convenient or portable form; corresponds to Breviary.

¹⁰ Troper: book with certain verses of Psalms sung before the Introit.

¹¹ Ordinal: book of directions for celebrating the Divine offices; corresponds to Directory or Rubrics of Breviary.

¹² Missal: Mass-Book, containing Canon and ordinary of Mass, with various masses *de Tempore et de Sanctis*.

¹³ Manual: book containing the Administration of the Sacraments for use by parish priests; corresponds to the Ritual.

¹⁴ The Vexilla Rogationum was the banner carried in the public processions on Rogation days, and round the boundaries of the parish, &c.

¹⁵ The Chrismatory was a case for the Holy Oils (oil of chrism, oil of catechumens, oil of sick) — the first two of which were used in baptism, and the third in Extreme Unction.

according to the various ordinances, shall belong all other things: to wit, the principal chancel with the repair of the same, both as to walls and to roof, with the glazed windows pertaining to the same, with the desks and stools or benches and other becoming ornaments, so that with the prophet they may be able to sing, "O Lord, I have loved the beauty of Thy House," &c. ; with the dwelling house of the rectory and its repair, from time to time ; and other things which are not contained in this writing, the Rectors or Vicars shall know that they may be compelled [to provide] by the local Ordinaries, according to this Constitution, and to others in this matter approved.

CONUE chose soit a toux, que come labbe et Covent de [fol. 16 b.]
 Cokersand sount seisez et lour predecessours devant eux, Gairstange.
 de certeinz terre et tenementez, mesez, rentez, prees, pastures,
 wastes, turbaries, pescheriez, approvamentz faitz et affaires et
 auters diverses possessiones, franchisez, et profitz et eysementz
 en la ville de Gairstange et fforton, per donu, graunte et feffe-
 ment de monsiere William de Lancastre, Seigniour entier de
 Wyresdale et dauters diverses sieres, a tener a eux et a lour
 Successours en pure et perpetuelle almoigne a toutz jours, come
 lour droit et le droit de lour esglise de seint Elyn, solont le poir-
 porte de lour minnimentez a eux ent faitz et auxint, per vertue
 de mesmes lez faitz, de prendre estovers en le bois de Wyresdale,
 cest assaver, housebolde et haybolde et de fodrer tourvez, seker
 et carier a lour volunte en lez mosses de Gayrestange pur eux
 et lour successours et pur lour tenantz de Gayrestang, sibien pur
 ceux que sount a ore come pur ceux que sount a venir. Et sur
 ceo Thomas de Ryggemayden, Seignour du Maner de Wedacre,
 per son fait que si est, conisant et affermant lour droit en le
 Maner come desuis est dit, en toutx pointz, voet et graunte pur
 luy et sez heires a toutz jours, que lez avantditz abbe et Covent
 et lour successours ne lour tenantz de Gairstang et fforton, ne
 soient desormes per le dit Thomas, ne per sez héires, grevez,
 molestez, empeschez ne destourbez en null point des choses
 desuis escriptez, et quils fuissent pesablement aver et enjoier

toutz lour possessionez avantditz et fair lour profit et lour approvamentz en fforton et alliours dedeinz lour boundez, et eux et lour tenantez prendre lour estovers et fodrer lour tourbez en lez Mosses et tourbiez en Gayrestange, seker et carier a lour voluntée, sanz countredit de luy et de ses heires a toux jours, come lour droit et le droit de lour esglise de seint Elyn; Et ac toutz cestes choses bien et loialment tenir et perfourmer, le dit Thomas pur luy et pur sez heires a ceste fait ad mys son seal. Done a Gayrestange, le Meskerdy proschien apres le feste de le Purificacion de notre Dame, lan du Regne le Roy Edwarde tierce puis le Conqueste, trent septisme [8 February, 1363].

[A contemporary translation of this acknowledgement is given on fol. 18 of the Chartulary. See p. 64.]

CONFIRMATIONES.

[fol. 17.] **U**NIVERSIS sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Gilbertus filius Rogeri filii Reinfrid, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra, me intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ meæ, concessisse et hac carta confirmasse, Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes rationabiles donaciones quæ factæ sunt præfatæ ecclesiæ in feodo meo, sicut cartæ donatorum testantur. Et volo quod teneant præscriptas rationabiles donaciones in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et quietas ab omni Confirmacio seculari exactione et servicio. Hiis Testibus, etc.

Confirmation by Gilbert, son of Roger fitz Reinfred, for the health of his soul, to God and St. Mary of Cokersand, and the brethren serving God there, of all the grants made to them within his fief, as witness the donor's charters, to hold the same in frankalmoign, free and discharged from all secular exaction and service. [S.D. 1190-1220.]

UNIVERSIS sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, etc., Willelmus Willielmus.
 de Lancastra salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas
 vestra, me intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ meæ, patris mei et
 matris meæ, Antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessisse
 et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand Confirmacio
 et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes rationabiles dona-
 ciones quæ datæ sunt præfatis fratribus in feodo meo, sicut cartæ
 donatorum testantur. Et volo quod teneant præscriptas racion-
 abiles donaciones, in puram et perpetuam et liberam elemosinam,
 liberas et quietas ab omni seculari servicio et exactione. Hiis
 testibus.

Confirmation by William de Lancaster, for the health of his soul and
 the souls of his father and mother, ancestors and successors, to God
 and St. Mary of Cockersand, &c., of all the grants made to the said
 house within his fief, as in the previous confirmation. [S.D. 1220-1246.]

OMNIBUS sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis litteras præsentis Petrus.
 inspecturis, Petrus de Brus tercius, salutem in Domino. Confirmacio
 Noveritis me concessisse et hac præsentis carta confirmasse Deo Nota.
 et ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand et Abbati et Canonicis
 Præmonstratensis ordinis, ibidem Deo servientibus, totam terram
 de Gresthwait sine aliquo retenemento per rectas divisas sicut Gresthwait.
 continetur in carta quam dicti Canonici habent de dono Philippi
 Coci, in puram et perpetuam et liberam elemosinam. Volo
 eciam quod dicti Canonici habeant et possideant dictam terram
 et omnes alias terras quas habent in feodo meo, in puram et per-
 petuam elemosinam, secundum quod carta confirmationis quam
 habent de domino Willelmo de Lancastra avunculo meo testatur.
 In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui.
 Hiis Testibus.

Confirmation by Peter de Brus III. to God and St. Mary of Cocker-
 sand, and to the abbot and monks of the Premonstratensian order,
 serving God there, of all the land of Grasthwaite according to the

boundaries described in the charter of gift of Philip the Cook, to the said monks, to hold in frankalmoign, together with all other lands which they have within his fief, according to the charter of confirmation which they have from Sir William de Lancaster, uncle of the said Peter de Brus.¹ [S.D. 1246-1271.]

Rannulphus OMNIBUS sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, ad quos præsens pagina pervenerit, Rannulphus Comes Cestriæ salutem.

Confirmacio Notum sit vobis me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand et canonicis Præmonstratensis ordinis ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes terras et tenuras de feodo meo quæ eis rationabiliter collatæ sunt: Habendas et tenendas inperpetuum, salvo servicio meo. Concessi eciam eis quietanciam de theloneo salis per totam terram meam, quod ipsi Canonici aut ipsorum homines aut² ad usus proprios dictorum Canonicorum emerint. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod prædicti Canonici hæc prædicta habeant et teneant inperpetuum, et prohibeo ballivis et servientibus meis ne eos super hiis vexare aut inquietare præsumant. Hiis testibus.

Confirmation by Ranulf Blundevill,³ Earl of Chester, to God and St. Mary of Cockersand, and the monks of the Premonstratensian order, serving God there, of all the lands and holdings which they possess within his fief, with acquittance from toll throughout his lands of the salt which they or their dependents might purchase for their own use; to hold the said lands in perpetuity, without molestation or disturbance by any of his bailiffs or servants. [S.D. 1228-1232.]

¹ For a correct account of the descent of de Brus, see *Furness Coucher*, p. 4, *note*.

² Underlined for cancellation.

³ He was sheriff of Lancaster from Easter or Michaelmas, 1217, to the end of the year 1223. About Michaelmas in the latter year he appears to have had a grant from King Henry III. of eleven librates six solidates and ten denariates of land in the wapentakes of Salford, West Derby, and Leyland: viz., the town or vill of West Derby with the wapentake, the borough of Liverpool, the town or vill of Salford with the wapentake, and the wapentake of Leyland, with all the appurtenances in desmenes, forests, hays, homages, services, liberties, and free customs. This grant was confirmed by King Henry, in the 13th year of his reign, and by writ dated at Portsmouth, 20th October, 1229, the sheriff of Lancaster was directed to deliver

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Rogerus. 29
 Rogerus de Mubray, filius Willelmi de Mubrai, salutem.
 Noveritis me concessisse et hac mea præsentī carta confirmasse Confirmacio
 Deo et abbati de Cokersand et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus,
 quatuor Acras terræ in Graistangile, Quas Walterus textor quon- Graistangill.
 dam de eis tenuit; et quinque acras et tres percatas terræ in
 Benetham, Quas Gamellus de Benetham de eis [fol. 17 b] tenuit;
 et xij acras terræ in Morthuait, quas Willelmus filius Languse
 de eis tenuit; et octo acras terræ in Sedberg, quas Radulphus
 Wytheved de eis tenuit; et tres acras terræ in Bland, quas
 Robertus del Beck de eis tenuit; et septum acras in Surruding, Benthom.
 et in Snellesherghe, quas habent de dono Johannis de Hothuait;
 et decem acras terræ in Bland, quas Radulphus de Bland de eis
 tenuit; et unam perticatam terræ in Clapham; Tenendas et
 habendas dictis Canonicis et eorum successoribus, in liberam,
 puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus pertinenciis in-
 perpetuum, secundum tenorem cartarum donatorum suorum, quas
 inde habent. In cujus rei testimonium, præsentī scripto sigillum
 meum feci apponi. Hiis testibus, etc.

Confirmation by Roger de Mowbray,¹ son of William de Mowbray,
 to God and the abbot and monks of Cockersand, of four acres of land
 in Graystonegill, which Walter the weaver formerly held of them; of
 five acres and three perches of land in Bentham, which Gamel de Ben-
 tham held of them; of twelve acres of land in Moorthwaite, which
 William, son of Langusa, held of them; of eight acres of land in Sed-
 bergh, which Ralph Whitehead held of them; of three acres of land in

seisin of the said lands and appurtenances to Ranulf, Earl of Chester and Lincoln.
 Dugdale erroneously supposed that the Derby given by King Stephen to Ranulf
 Gernons in 1140—a part of the immense possessions confirmed to Earl Ranulph by
 Duke Henry (afterwards Henry II.) at the Treaty of Devizes in 1153—was West
 Derby, in the county of Lancaster, whereas it was undoubtedly the town of Derby.
 From the death of Ranulf Gernons, Earl of Chester, in 1153, until the year 1223, the
 Earls of Chester had no footing whatsoever in the county of Lancaster.

¹ Roger de Mowbray, younger brother of Nigel de Mowbray, succeeded to the
 barony in 25 Henry III., and died in 51 Henry III. This confirmation is, therefore,
 of the period 1240–1267. The donor's charters of the lands named in this confirma-
 tion will appear in due course. The places named were situate in Ewecross wapen-
 take, and were members of the Honor and Castle of Burton-in-Lonsdale.

Bland, which Robert Beck held of them ; of seven acres of land in Surriding and in Snellsargh, which the said monks have by the gift of John de Howthwaite ; of ten acres of land in Bland, which Ralph de Bland held of them, and of one perch of land in Clapham ; to be held in frankalmoign, with all the appurtenances, &c. [S.D. 1240-1267.]

HABEMUS autem plures alias confirmationes quæ suis locis scriptæ sunt in isto volumine, ut pote, De Hoton in Lailondsir, De Tarlton in eodem, De Roberto Banastre de Makerfeld, De Waltero de Lindesay in Kendale, et de aliis locis nostris, quæ in suis provinciis et Wapentakis possunt reperiri. Et quæ decetero nobis concedendæ sunt, hic et in sequenti folio possunt inseri.

We have many other charters of confirmation in this volume, inscribed in their proper places : for instance, of Hutton and of Tarleton, both under Leylandshire ; Robert Banastre's, under Makerfield ; Walter de Lindesey's, under Kendal ; and others to be found under their own districts or wapentakes. Those to be granted hereafter may be inserted here and on the following page.

TENURES.

Walterus de **O**MNIBUS Christi fidelibus præsens scriptum visuris, etc.,
 Faucun- Dominus Walterus de Faucunberge salutem in domino.
 berge. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse, et hac præ-
 Ista carta et senti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beatæ Marie de Cokersand
 Confirmacio Gairs- et Abbati et Canonicis ibidem ordinis Præmonstratensis, ibidem
 tang et Deo servientibus, homagium et servicium Walteri de Lingard et
 Fortontan- hæredum suorum de toto tenemento suo in Gairstang : scilicet,
 gunt et redditum annuum dimidiæ marcæ, cum omnibus pertinentiis
 totum feo- suis, ut in Wardis, releviis, eschaetis, et in omnibus aliis comodi-
 dum de tatibus, exitibus et donacionibus ab illo tenemento provenienti-
 Gairstang. bus, sine aliquo retenemento. Præterea remisi, concessi et
 Forton.

omnino quietum clamavi dictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus, homagium et servitium suum quam exigebam a prædicto Abbate de tenemento suo In Forton : videlicet, annuum servitium quatuor sagittarum cum pertinenciis. Insuper Gairstang. concessi et præsentī scripto meo confirmavi memoratis abbati et Canonicis et eorum successoribus, totam prædictam villam de Forton per suas rectas divisas, et totam terram et tenementum prædicti Walteri de Lingard, et omnes alias terras et tenementa sua in Feodo de Gairstang, In liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberas, quietas et solutas ab omni servicio seculari, secta curiæ et secta molendini, et ab omnibus aliis sectis, placitis, querelis curiæ pertinentibus, sicut aliqua elemosina melius, liberius et quicquid poterit dari, confirmari vel teneri ; pro salute animæ meæ, sponsæ meæ et omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum, et pro fraternitate et omnibus aliis beneficiis prædictæ domus et totius ordinis mihi specialiter concessis, in quibus me et dominam Agnetem sponsam meam et pueros nostros imperpetuum receperunt. Ego verò Walterus et hæredes mei omnes prædictas donaciones et concessionem predictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines et feminas imperpetuum warrantabimus, defendemus et adquietabimus. In hujus rei testimonium, etc. Hiis testibus, etc.

Grant in frankalmoign from Walter de Fauconberg,¹ to God and St. Mary of Cockersand, and to the abbot and monks of the Premonstratensian order serving God there, of the homage and service of Walter de Lingard and his heirs, of the yearly rent of half a mark, arising out of the said Walter de Lingard's whole tenement in Garstang, together

¹ Upon the death, without issue, of Peter de Brus III., son of Peter de Brus II., by his wife Helwise de Lancaster, in 56 Henry III., the moiety of the Barony of Kendal, and other estates, were partitioned between his four sisters and co-heirs, of whom the second, Agnes, married Walter de Fauconberg. This partition is fully detailed in a note, p. 3, of the *Furness Coucher*. The above confirmation suggests that the original partition of the fief of de Lancaster between de Brus and de Lindesey was afterwards modified, for by that partition the manors of Warton and Garstang fell to the share of de Lindesey, whereas at the date of this confirmation, *i.e.* between the years 1271-1303 (probably 1271-1282) Walter de Fauconberg had acquired territorial rights in Garstang and Forton.

with all warships, reliefs, eschaets, and other advantages thereunto appurtenant; and release and quitclaim of the homage and service of the said abbot, which the said Walter de Fauconberg used to demand from him: to wit, four arrows yearly from his tenement in Forton; and confirmation of the grant of the whole town of Forton by its bounds, and of the land and tenement of the aforesaid Walter de Lingard, together with all other their lands and tenements in the fee of Garstang, fully discharged from all secular services, suit of court and mill, and from all other suits and pleas, whereof lands given in frankalmoign may be discharged; for the health of his soul, and the souls of his wife, his ancestors and successors, and for the fellowship and other benefits of that house and order, specially granted to him, into which the said monks have for ever received him, the lady Agnes his wife, and their children.

[fol. 18.]

Hugo

Bussel.

Istæ confirmaciones
sunt de feodo de Penwortham.

OMNIBUS, etc., Hugo Bussel salutem in domino. Sciatis me concessisse et hoc præsentī scripto meo confirmasse Deo, etc., omnes rationabiles donaciones eis datas in feodo meo, unde cartas habent, sicut cartæ donatorum testantur; In liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberè et quietè ab omni exactione seculari et servicio. Pro salute animæ meæ, etc. Cum warrantia et Testibus.

Quære confirmacionem Roberti Bussel scriptam infra cartas de Laylondchir: scilicet, Post Tarlton.

Confirmation by Hugh Bussel,¹ Lord of Penwortham [to the monks of Cockersand], of all the reasonable donations made to them within his fee.

Robert Bussel's charter of confirmation is to be sought for under "Leylandshire," viz., after "Tarleton."

¹ This and Robert Bussel's charter of confirmation belong to the period 1190-1205. In the latter year the barony of Penwortham was taken into the King's hands, and regranted to Roger de Lacy, Constable of Lincoln. (*Priory of Penwortham*, Introduction, p. xxi.)

HENRICUS de Lacy, Comes Lincolnæ et Constabularius Cestriæ, Omnibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me cartam Domini Johannis de Lacy, Comitis Lincolnæ et Constabularii Cestriæ, avi mei, in hæc verba inspexisse: Sciant omnes tam præsentis quam futuri quod Ego Johannes de Lacy, etc. *Quære cartam totam scriptam in Laylondchire in primo folio quæ tota de verbo ad verbum hic inseri debet.* Ego autem Henricus, dictam concessionem et confirmationem ratam habens et firmam eam pro me et hæredibus meis per presens scriptum confirmo atque corroboro. Et Insuper dictis Deo et sanctæ Marie de Cokersand et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, per præsens scriptum remisi et quietum clamavi de me et hæredibus meis servitium Domini Regis, et cetera servicia omnia quæ dictus Johannes, avus meus per confirmationem prædictam sibi et hæredibus suis reservavit. Ita quod dicti Canonici totam villam de Hoton prædictam cum suis pertinenciis ut plenius supradictum est, habeant et possideant sibi et successoribus suis, In liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quietè et solutè ab omni terreno servicio, seculari exactione et demanda inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium præsentis scripto sigillum meum apponi feci. Testibus, Domino Johanne de Becker, etc.

Confirmation by *Inspeximus*, by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester [to the monks of Cockersand], of the charter of confirmation granted by his grandfather, John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, of the grant of the town of Hutton in Leylandshire, made to the said monks by Elias, son of Roger; and release and quitclaim by the said Henry de Lacy of the service due to the king¹ by the said monks, and of all other services which the said John de Lacy reserved to himself and his heirs by his said charter; so that from henceforth the said monks might hold the said town of Hutton in frankalmoign, fully discharged from all secular service.

¹ Elias son of Roger's grant, and John de Lacy's confirmation of the same, will be found at fol. 57b. of the Chartulary. The township of Hutton, containing three carucates of land, was held of the barony of Penwortham, by the service of the one-fourth part and the one-twentieth part of a knight's fee, which service Henry de Lacy remitted by the above quitclaim, which would be granted during the period 1278-1311, and John de Lacy's confirmation during the period 1232-1240.

Nota.

William
 Lancaster,
 lord of
 Wyresdall.

BE hit knawen to all men, y^t wher as y^e Abbott and Cōvent of Cokersond ere ceiset, And theyr p^rdecessours before theym, of c^rteyn londez And tenementz, Mesez, rentz, Medowes, pasturez, wastez, Mossez, ffysshyngez, Approwmentz made & to be made & of oder dyuersez possessionz, ffranchez & pfetez & esiamenz i y^e town of Gayrstang & fforton by y^e Gyft, graunt and feffement of s^r Williamz of loncastr, hole lord of Wyresdale & of oth^r dyu^sez senyours, to hold to theym & theyrr successourz i pure & ppetuell almons for ev^rmore as theyr ryght & y^e ryght of theyr kyrke of seynt Elyn aft^r y^e report of theyr Munimentz to theyme y^rofe mad, And also by y^e v^rtew of y^e same dedez to take vnd^rwod i y^e wod of Wyresdale, y^t is to sey, housebote & haybote & to delfe turvez & carye at theyr wyll i y^e mosse of Gayrstang for theme & theyr successours & for theyr tenantz of Gayrstang as well for theym that ar as for theym y^t er to come.

And opon that Thomas Rygmayden, lord of y^e Maner of Wedeacre, by hys ded y^t her is, knowlaging & Affermant ther ryght i fourme as is aboueseyd i all povntz, wyll & grauntez for hym & hys heirez for ev^rmore, y^t y^e Aboueseyd Abbott & Cōvent & theyr successours, ne theyr tenantz of Gayrstang & fforton, ne befroheneseforthe by y^e seyde Thomas, ne by hys heirez, grevet, molested, enpeched or destourbed i noo poynt of thyng above wrytyn. And y^t they may peasable have & enyoie all theyr possessionz aboueseyd, & doo theyr pfetz & approumentz i fforton & i oth^r placez wⁱn theyr boundez, & they & theyr tenantz take theyr wod called estouers & delfe theyr turves i y^e mosse & turbarye i Gayrstang & theyme carye & ber away at theyr wyll, w^ovt contradiction of hym or hys heyrez forev^rmore, as theyr ryght & as y^e ryght of theyr kyrke of seynt Elyn. And to all thes thyngez well & trwly to hold & pfourme, y^e seyde Thomas for hym & hys heyrez, to thys dede hase sett hys seall. Gyffen at Gayrstang, y^e Wedynnesday next Aft^r y^e fest of the

purification of ovr ladye, i y^e yer of y^e reigne of kynge Edward
y^e iij^{de} aft' y^e conquest, xxxviij^t.¹

BULLÆ papæ. Cartæ Regum. Divisæ dominicæ de Pylyn. [fol. 18^b]
Assisa inter Abbatem de Cockersand et Ricardum le
Boteler. In principio libri.²

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MITTON.—Hæc est finalis concordia inter Abbatem et Radulfum de Mitton	55

¹ This is a contemporary translation of the deed in Norman-French, already printed on p. 55.

² A rough list of important instruments. The numbers of the folios given above do not agree with the present pagination of the Chartulary.

EBOR.—Hæc est finalis concordia inter Abbatem et Magistrum Ebor.....	58
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PRESHOU ET HACUNSHOU (*Preesall and Hackensall*).

SCIANT, etc., quod Ego Galfridus Albalistarius, etc., Deo [fol. 19]
 et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand, etc., quamdam porcionem 1
 terræ meæ, videlicet, totam terram inter Colecros et ffauerbec, Preshou.
 scilicet, a Colecros ex transverso usque ad profundam mussam, Galfridus
 in parte australi, et a parte aquilonis (*sic*) usque ad sablonem, Arbalis-
 tam in longitudine quam in latitudine; in puram et perpetuam tarius.
 elemosinam, liberè et quietè ab omni servicio seculari et exactione; Dominicum
 Pro salute animæ Regis Johannis, etc. Hanc autem donacionem
 ego et hæredes mei contra omnes homines, etc. Testibus, etc.

Grant in frankalmoign from Geoffrey Arbalestrier¹ (cross-bowman) to God and St. Mary of Cockersand, of a portion of his territory in Preesall, lying between Colecross and Fauerbeck: to wit, from Colecross southwards to the deep moss, and from the north side to the sands; for the health of the soul of King John, &c. [S.D. 1205-1246.]

SCIANT, etc., duas bovatas terræ in villa de Preshou, quas 2
 Michael præpositus tenuit; in liberam, puram, etc., sicut Preshout.
 aliqua elemosina, etc., cum communi pastura, libertatibus et Idem.
 eisiamenis, quæ pertinent ad duas bovatas terræ prædictæ villæ; Dominicum
 Pro salute animæ Domini Johannis et Domini Henrici, Regis
 Angliæ. Cum warrantia, testibus, etc.

Et aliam confirmacionem habemus singulariter de una bovata 2A
 de eodem.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Geoffrey Arbalestrier [to the monks of Cockersand] of two oxgangs of land in the town of Preesall, which Michael the Reeve formerly held, with common of pasture,

¹ Geoffrey Arbalestrier held six carucates of land in Hackensall and Preesall, by petit serjeanty, by grant of King John, when he was Count of Mortain; for confirmation of which charter, the said Geoffrey accounted for the sum of 15 marks in the Pipe Roll of 4 John.

liberties, and easements belonging to two oxgangs of that town; for the health of the soul of Lord John and of Lord Henry, King of England. [S.D. 1205-1246.]

3
Idem. **S**CIANT, etc., Galfridus Arbalistarius dedi, etc., duas acras
Dominicum terræ meæ in Preshou: scilicet, in campo qui vocatur
Kirkegate, propinquiores terræ quam abbas de ffurnes de me
tenuit ad firmam; cum communione et eisiamentis tantæ terræ
pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Geoffrey Arbalestrier [to the monks of Cockersand] of two acres of his land in Preesall: to wit, in the Kirkegate field, near to land which the abbot of Furness held at farm from the said Geoffrey, with common of pasture and easements appertaining to so much land. [S.D. 1205-1246.]

4
Preshout. **S**CIANT, etc., quod ego Galfridus, etc., dedi, etc., toftum et
Idem. Croftum quod Gemma de me tenuit in villa de Preshou,
Dominicum cum una acra in campo ejusdem villæ; in liberam, puram, etc.,
cum communi pastura et omnibus aliis eisiamentis et libertatibus
prædictæ villæ pertinentibus; pro salute animæ meæ, etc. Cum
warantia, etc.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Geoffrey [to the monks of Cockersand] of a toft and a croft which Gemma held of him in the town of Preesall, together with one acre of land in the townfield, with common of pasture, &c., for the health of his soul. [S.D. 1205-1246.]

5
De Piscaria. **S**CIANT, etc., quod ego Galfridus dedi, etc., unam piscariam
Idem. super Wir, a parte aquilonis de Hacunshou, ubicunque
Dominicum maluerint, et unum toftum et unum Croftum in Preshout, vide-
licet, illud quod fuit Rogeri, filii Oschiel, in quo in extremo vitæ
suæ mansit et mortuus erat, et unam terræ acram in campo

præfata villæ de Preshout, cum communibus eisiamentis ad tantum tenementum pertinentibus, et cum pastura decem animalium et xv ovium, et unius equi; in puram et perpetuam, liberè, quietè, etc., pro salute animæ meæ, etc. Cum warantia, testibus, etc.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Geoffrey [to the monks of Cockersand] of a fishery upon Wyre, from the north end of Hackensall, wheresoever they might have a preference, and of a toft and a croft in Preesall: to wit, that which Roger, son of Oschel had, in which he dwelt during his latter days and died, together with one acre of land in the townfield of Preesall, with the appurtenances and with right of pasturage for ten beasts, fifteen sheep, and one horse; for the health of his soul. [S.D. 1205-1246.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes filius domini Galfridi de 6
 Hacunshou dedi, etc., octodecim acras terræ meæ cum Hacunshou.
 pertinentiis, continuè jacentes in occidentali parte campi de Johannes
 Licol, infra divisam villæ de Hacunshou, quas aliquando filius ejus.
 habuerunt de me ad firmam, cum toto prato quod jacet infra Dominicum
 dictas xvij acras, cum libero introitu et exitu ad easdem per
 terram meam, et cum libertate capiendi sabulonem de proximo
 pullo et trahendi ad sæpedictas acras per terram meam, si
 voluerint et opus habuerint. Et cum pastura xx^{ti} vaccis cum
 sequela duorum annorum habenda infra divisam villæ de
 Preshout tam in mussis quam mariscis, in Karris et in omnibus
 aliis communibus pasturis et locis spectantibus ad dictam villam,
 salvis mihi et hæredibus defensis meis quæ factæ fuerunt tempore
 domini Galfridi patris mei et cum omnibus aliis eisiamentis et
 libertatibus prædictæ villæ de Preshout, tantæ terræ pertinenti-
 bus; in liberam, puram et perpetuam, etc., pro salute animæ
 domini Johannis Regis, et Henrici, etc. Ita quod nec ego, etc.
 Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of Sir Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], of eighteen acres of his land, lying contiguous in the west side of the Licol field within Hackensall, which

[the monks of Cockersand] formerly held of him at farm, together with the whole meadow lying within the said eighteen acres of land, with free ingress and egress over his land, and licence to take sand from the nearest pool, to draw it over his land to the said eighteen acres, when they wished or had need; and also right of pasturage for twenty cows with their offspring of two years, within the bounds of the town of Presall, as well in the mosses, in the marshes and in the carrs, and all other common pastures and places thereunto belonging, saving to himself and his heirs the fences¹ which had been made in his father's lifetime; for the health of the souls of King John and King Henry. [S.D. 1246-1262.]

7⁷ Confirmacio
Idem. OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus, etc., Johannes de Hacunsho, etc. Noveritis me, etc., confirmasse, etc., omnes terras et libertates quas Galfridus pater meus eis dedit, scilicet omnes terras et libertates præscriptas, specificatas in una carta; in liberam, puram, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Confirmation by John de Hackensall of his father Geoffrey's grants [to the monks of St. Mary of Cockersand] of all the aforesaid lands and liberties, specified in a charter. [S.D. 1246-1262.]

8 Preshou.
Idem. Dominicum S CIANT, etc., ego Johannes dedi, etc., unam bovatom terræ in villa de Preshou cum pertinentiis; videlicet, illam dimidiam bovatom quam Ricardus de Pulton tenuit, et illam dimidiam bovatom quam Radulfus, vir Sarotæ tenuit, cum uno tofto integro quod Willelmus filius Aviciæ tenuit; et si quid defuerit de tofto integro, perficietur de terra propinquiore, ita ut fiat idem toftum equipollens uni toftorum pertinentium uni bovatarum ejusdem villæ; cum corpore Amabiliæ uxoris meæ;

¹ *Fences* included not only the hedge or ditch, but the ground enclosed from the commons and pastured by the several owner's cattle. In Norman French, land so enclosed was said to be *en defens* or *en defvais*. This term also extended to land enclosed within the precincts of a forest, and land from which a crop was taken, which lay enclosed from mid-March to Saint Cross Day [September 14th], and was commonable during the remainder of the year. (Vide *Ducange*, in voce *defensa*.)

in liberam, puram, etc. Cum communi pastura, libertatibus et eisiamētis quæ pertinent ad unam bovata[m] dictæ villæ; pro salute animæ, etc. Ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Testamentary grant in frankalmoign from the said John de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand] for the health of his soul, of an oxgang of land in the town of Preesall: to wit, the half oxgang which Richard de Poulton held, and the half oxgang which Ralph, the husband of Sarota, held, together with one whole toft, which William, son of Avice, held; with provision that if anything should be lacking to make one complete toft, it should be made up from land hard by, so as to be of equal worth to one toft belonging to one oxgang of that town; with common of pasture and all other appurtenances of one oxgang of that town; together with the body of Amabel his wife.¹ [S.D. 1246-1262.]

SCIANT, etc., dedi, etc., quendam porcionem terræ, cum 9
 corpore meo in Preshou, scilicet, de divisīs dictorum Preshout.
 abbatis et conventus, usque in le Sandiforde, et sic de Sandiforde, Idem.
 recta linea [fol. 19^b] extensa in australi parte usque in Karram, Pastura.
 et sic per mediam Karram usque in profundam mussam, et a Dominicum
 parte aquilonis de le Sandiforde usque ad sablonem, tam in
 longitudine quam latitudine; in liberam, puram, etc., pro salute
 animæ, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Habemus quamdam obligacionem de warantia xvij acrarum cum pastura de eodem, vel de restitutione xxx marcarum, si ipse vel hæredes in warantia defecerint.

Testamentary grant in frankalmoign from John de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand] of a certain portion of land in Preesall: to wit, from the bounds of the land belonging to the said abbot and convent, to the Sandyford, and thence in a straight line southward to the Carr, and so through the midst of Carr to the deep moss, and from the north of the Sandyford to the sand, equal in length as in breadth, for the health of his soul.

We have a certain obligation of warranty of eighteen acres with

¹ *I.e.*, she was to receive burial in the cemetery of the Abbey.

pasture, from the same [John de Hackensall], or of restitution of thirty marks, if he or his heirs should make default in warranty. [S.D. 1246-1262.]

10
Preshou et
Hacunsho.
Robertus de
Hacunsho.
Dominicum

OMNIBUS sanctæ matris, etc., Robertus de Hacunsho, etc. Sciatis me assensu et consensu hæredis mei dedisse, etc., totam terciam partem tocius terræ meæ in Hacunshou et in Preshou, quam pater meus habuit et ego post ipsum, cum comunione et omnibus aliis aisiamentis et libertatibus, quæ continentur in carta Domini Regis quam habeo ; in puram et perpetuam, etc., liberè et quietè, etc. Cum warantia.

Et istam donacionem, perito cum corpore, prænominatis fratribus præsentavi, pro salute animæ regis Johannis, etc. Cum testibus.

Testamentary grant in frankalmoign from Robert de Hackensall¹ [to the monks of Cockersand], with the assent of his heir, for the health of the soul of King John, of the third part of all his territory in Hackensall and Preesall, which his father formerly held, and which he now holds, with common of pasture, &c., as contained in the charter of our Lord the King which he has. [S.D. 1199-1200.]

11
Hacunshou.
Alanus filius
Petri.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., Alanus, filius Petri de Hacunshou, dedi, etc., unam acram terræ in villa de Hacunshou, illam scilicet, quam Adam de Crumbles mihi resignavit et quietam clamavit, scilicet, dimidiam acram super Northcroftes, et unam percatam super Hacunshou, et unam percatam super le Coteplatte, cum communi pastura et aliis, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; in puram et perpetuam, etc., pro salute, etc. ; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

¹ By charter dated at Chinon, 28 Sept., 1199, King John confirmed to Robert de Hackensall the four oxgangs of land in Preesall and Hackensall, which Hugh, father of the said Robert, formerly held, and which had been confirmed to the said Robert by John, when he was Count of Mortain. There was apparently no relationship between the said Robert, son of Hugh de Hackensall, and Geoffrey Arbalestrier, whose descendants also assumed the territorial surname, de Hackensall.

Grant in frankalmoign from Alan, son of Peter de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], for the health of his soul, of an acre of land in Hackensall: to wit, the one which Adam de Crimbles released and quitclaimed to him, to wit, half an acre upon Northcrofts, one perch¹ upon Hackensall, and one perch upon the Coteflat, with common of pasture appertaining to so much land. [S.D. 1260-1265.]

12

SCIANT, etc., quod Alanus, etc., dedi, etc., totum jus et Preshout.
clamium, quod habui in tota terra et vasto et communa Idem.
infra has divisas, scilicet, de le Stockenepul, ubi crux sita est, Pastura.
recta linea extensa in austro, usque ad crucem super le Tunge,
et sic de illa cruce, etc., sicut continetur in carta Galfridi [filii]
domini Johannis, donatoris hujus terræ, sine aliquo retenemento,
et cum omnibus eisdem libertatibus. Ita quod nec ego, etc.; in
liberam, puram, etc., pro salute animarum dominorum Johannis
et Henrici regum. Cum warantia et testibus.

Quitclaim by the said Alan [to the monks of Cockersand] of all his land, waste and common, within these bounds: to wit, from the Stockenpool, where the cross is set up, in a straight line extending southward, to the cross upon the Tongue, and so from that cross, &c., as contained in the charter² of Geoffrey, [the son] of Sir John de Hackensall, the grantor of this land; for the health of the souls of King John and King Henry. [S.D. 1260-1265.]

13

OMNIBUS, etc., Galfridus, filius domini Johannis, etc. Confirmatio
Noveritis me intuitu dei, et pro salute, etc., confirmavi Galfridus
omnes terras et libertates, quas pater meus eis dedit, in villa de filius Jo-
Preshou et Hacunshou, sicut cartæ ipsius testantur, videlicet, hannis de
Hacunshou.

¹ The *Pertica*, or *perch*, usually contained a width of 16½ feet and a length of 220 yards (furrow-long or furlong); but perches of 15, 18, and 20 feet occur in the *Monasticon*, vol. ii. pp. 157-9, 204, and 273. In the Stainall Charter, No. 4, *postea*, the perch is there described as one of 20 feet, which was the customary Lancashire perch.

² See Charter No. 14, *postea*.

etc., sicut continetur in omnibus cartis præscriptis ex dono patris sui, quas habemus in una confirmacione, cum pastura, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Confirmation by Geoffrey, son of Sir John de Hackensall, of the grants made to the monks of Cockersand, by his father, of lands in Preesall and Hackensall, according to the before-written charters, granted by his father, which we [the monks of Cockersand] have in a confirmation, together with pasture, &c. [s.D. 1262-1268.]¹

14
Pastura cum
libertatibus
aliis.
Idem Gal-
fridus.

SICANT, etc., quod ego Galfridus [filius domini Johannis de Hacunshoo], etc. [dedi et concessi, et hac præsentī carta mea confirmavi, Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand, et abbati et canonicis, ordinis Præmonstratensis, ibidem Deo servientibus], quandam partem terræ meæ in territorio de Preshout [videlicet tota terra], infra has divisas; sine aliquo retinemento, scilicet, de le Stockenepul, ubi crux sita est, recta linea extensa in austro, usque ad crucem super le Tunge, et sic de illa cruce, per quandam foveam, inter Karram et le Tunge, apud orientem, usque ad aliam crucem super le Blakelakebanke, sequendo Blakelake [6-8 letters erased], ex transverso le tunge, apud austrum, usque in profundam mussam; et ex parte aquilonis de le Stokenepul, recta linea usque in sablones, et sic per sablones, versus orientem, usque ad divisas dictorum abbatis et conventus; tenendam et habendam, etc. [imperpetuum, dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus, liberè, quietè, integrè, benè, et in pace]; ita quod ad eorum libitum prædictam terram possint circumcludere, fossare, assartare, arare et omnimoda eorum commoda facere, quæ sibi

¹ Although Robert de Latchford completed the compilation of the greater part of the Chartulary before Michaelmas, 1268 (see the opening paragraph, page 1), he and his successors subsequently added a great number of charters and other instruments of a later date than the year 1268. But the original entries can always be distinguished from the entries made subsequent to the year 1268, by the rubrication of the initial letters, this embellishment being generally omitted in the subsequent entries. This peculiarity has been of great service in fixing the approximate date of each instrument, in the absence of more precise information.

viderint expedire, sine contradictione mei et hæredum [meorum]. Præterea concessi, quod averia eorumdem, tempore estivo vel quandocumque necesse habuerint seu voluerint, potuerunt [*sic* for *potebunt*] super sablones, usque ad Koker, transire et requiescere sine contradictione, etc. [mei et hæredum meorum]; in puram et perpetuam, etc., pro salute animarum regum, etc.; ita quod nec ego, etc., nec hominum meorum vel hæredum meorum in Preshou vel in Hacunshou manentium, nullam communam nec aliquod jus, etc., infra divisas memoratæ terræ, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.¹

Grant in frankalmoign, from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], for the health of the souls of King [John and King Henry], of a certain portion of his land in the territory of Preesall, within these bounds: to wit, from the Stockenpool, where the cross is set up, in a straight line southward to the cross upon the Tongue, and from thence by a certain ditch, between Carr and the Tongue, on the east, to another cross upon the Blakelache bank, following Blakelache, across the Tongue on the south, to the deep moss; and from the north side of the Stokenpool in a straight line to the sands, and so by the sands, eastward to the bounds of the land of the said abbot and convent; with liberty to enclose, ditch, clear and plough the said land, and make any kind of convenience, which might seem desirable, without gainsay of him and his heirs. Further, that their beasts should pass over the sands in summer time, or when they had need or desire, to Cocker, there to rest, without gainsay, and so that neither he nor his men, nor his heirs dwelling in Preesall or Hackensall, should have any common or other rights within the bounds of the land above described. [s.d. 1262-1268.]

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus, etc., Galfridus, etc. Noveritis, 15
 etc., unam bovata[m] terræ meæ in Preshout, illam scilicet, Preshou.
 quam prius de patre meo habuerunt ad fermam, cum tofto et Idem Gal-
 edificiis et orto, quæ Ricardus vaccarius quondam tenuit, cum fridus.
 eorum pertinentiis, et cum tofto quod Willelmus Sprod tenuit, Dominicum
 inter toftum quod Henricus, filius Cristianæ tenuit et magnum

¹ The additions to the text have been taken from the *Inspeximus*, 7-8 Richard II. *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 907.

Hov; et cum tofto quod Johannes piscator tenuit, videlicet, descendendo in austro usque ad cornerium foveæ dictorum Abbatis et Conventus, quam Benedictus tenuit, et sic recta linea extensa versus aquilonem, usque ad oppositum cornerii illius foveæ; cum communibus pasturis et omnibus eisiamentis tantæ terræ pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc. Ita quod nec ego, nec hæredes, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign, from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], of an oxgang of land in Preesall, which they beforetime held at farm from his father, with a toft, buildings and orchard, which Richard Cowkeeper formerly held, together with the toft which William Sprod held, lying between the toft which Henry, son of Christiana held, and the great How, and with the toft which John Fisher held, viz.: descending southward to the angle of the ditch of the said abbot and convent, which Bennet held, and so in a straight line northward, to the opposite angle of that ditch, with common of pasture and all easements, appurtenant to so much land. [S.D. 1262-1268.]

16
Preshout.
Idem Gal-
fridus.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., dedi, etc., unam bovatom terræ in villa de Preshou, cum omnibus pertinentiis, quam Adam præpositus de [fol. 20] me tenuit in anno quo obiit, et illud toftum quod Thomas præpositus et Adam Cocus de me tenuerunt, et pasturam iiij bobus, et viij vaccis cum sequela duorum annorum, et ij equabus cum sequela duorum annorum, et xl ovibus cum sequela unius anni, tenendam, etc., liberè, etc.; in liberam, puram, etc., pro salute animarum Johannis et Henrici, regum Angliæ, etc., ita, etc., quod nec [etc.]. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign, from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], for the health of the souls of John and Henry, Kings of England, of an oxgang of land in the town of Preesall, with the appurtenances, which Adam the Greave held of him the year he died, and that toft which Thomas the Greave and Adam Cook (or Le Keu) held of him, with pasture for four oxen, and eight cows with their offspring of two years, and two mares with the offspring of two years, and forty sheep with the offspring of one year. [S.D. 1262-1268.]

SCIANT, etc., dedi, etc., unam bovata[m] terræ in villa de Preshou, illam scilicet, quam Ricardus de Pulton quondam tenuit, cum illo tofto et edificiis et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis, cum una acra terræ arabilis in campo de Midelare, et una acra prati inter duo Midelare, cum pastura iiij bobus, et viij vaccis cum sequela duorum annorum, et ij equabus cum sequela duorum annorum, et xl ovibus cum sequela unius anni; tenendam, etc., liberè, etc.; pro salute animarum omnium regum, etc.; in liberam et puram [etc.]; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

17

Preshou.
Idem Gal-
fridus.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], for the health of the souls of all the Kings [of England], of an oxgang of land in Preesall, which Richard de Poulton formerly held, with the toft and buildings and all other appurtenances, together with an acre of arable land in the Middle-argh [Medlar] townfield, and an acre of meadow between the two Middle-arghs, with pasture appertaining to one oxgang of land. [S.D. 1262-1268.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego dedi, etc., unam dimidiam bovata[m] terræ in Preshou, illam scilicet, quam Willelmus, filius Aviciæ tenuit, cum tofto illo quod Henricus, filius Cristianæ tenuit quondam, et Insimul cum una acra prati continuatim jacente juxta pratum dictorum abbatis et conventus, quam prius eis dedi, sequendo Clodiscar apud bercheriam meam; tenendam, etc., liberè, etc., cum communibus pasturis et eisiamentis et libertatibus tantæ terræ pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc.; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

18

Preshout.
Idem Gal-
fridus.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign, from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], of a half oxgang of land in Preesall, which William, the son of Avice, held, with that toft which Henry, son of Christiana, formerly held, and an acre of meadow lying contiguous to the meadow of the said abbot and convent, which he formerly gave them, [with a boundary] following Clods Carr, to his sheep cote, with common of pasture and easements appertaining to so much land. [S.D. 1262-1268.]

19
Preshout.
Hacunshou.
Idem Gal-
fridus.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Galfridus dedi, etc., unam dimidiam bovata[m] terræ in villa de Preshout, quam Adam de Routhale tenuit, cum illa placia terræ cum edificiis, quam Simon pastor tenuit, supra le Banke, et unam acram de dominico meo in territorio de Hacunshou, in campo de Mucleclod, jacentem continuè juxta terram dictorum abbatis et conventus in parte occidenti extendentem unam extremitatem, et aliam apud orientem in aquilonali parte terræ eorum, cum tofto proximeori (*sic*) tofto quod uxor Adæ præpositi tenuit in villa de Preshou in occidente, ut sit tam longum et latum, sicuti aliud toftum eorumdem proximius est; tenendas, etc.; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute, etc. Cum omnibus libertatibus et eisiamentis, in pratis, in turbariis et aliis communibus eisiamentis tantæ terræ pertinentibus, et cum pastura iiij vaccis cum sequela duorum annorum, et duobus bobus, et uni equæ cum sequela duorum annorum, et xx^{ti} ovibus cum sequela unius anni; ita quod, nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoin, from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], of one half oxgang of land in the town of Preesall, which Adam de Rossal held; with that plot of land and the buildings which Simon Shepherd held, above the Bank, and an acre of demesne in Hackensall, at the head of Muckleclod, lying contiguous to land of the said abbot and convent, one extremity extending to the west side and another to the east side, in the north part of their land, with the toft nearer to that which the wife of Adam Greave held, in the west end of the town of Preesall, and that it be as wide and long as their next nearest toft; with all rights of meadow land, turbaries and other common rights appurtenant to the land, and with common of pasture for four cows with the offspring of two years, two oxen, one mare with the offspring of two years, and twenty sheep with the offspring of one year. [s.d. 1262-1268.]

20

Hacunshou.
Preshou.
Idem Gal-
fridus.
Dominicum

OMNIBUS, etc., Galfridus [etc.], salutem. Noverit, etc., dedisse, etc., totam terram quæ vocatur Littleclod in territorio de Hacunshou, scilicet, vij acras terræ et dimidiam et unam percatam tam terræ arabilis quam prati, cum duabus acris

prati jacentibus inter Neubiging et terram dictorum Canonico-
rum; præterea dedi eisdem et concessi, etc., sex acras terræ, præter
unam percatam, super longfurlong in territorio de Preshou, inter
terram abbatis et conventus de ffurnes et terram eorundem,
quarum una extremitas tendit in pullum, et alia usque Lickol;
in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute omnium animarum, etc.; ita
quod nec, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign, from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks
of Cockersand], for the health of the souls of all [his ancestors and
successors], of all the land called Littleclod, in Hackensall: to wit,
seven and a half acres of land and one perch, both arable and meadow,
and two acres of meadow lying between Newbigging and the said
monks' land; he also gave them six acres of land, besides one perch,
upon Longfurlong, in Preesall, between land of the abbot and con-
vent of Furness and their said land, whereof one end extends to the
Pool and the other to Lickol. [s.D. 1262-1268.]

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus, etc. Noveritis me dedisse, etc.,
duas acras terræ arabilis et prati in Hacunshou, una[m] quæ
est terra arabilis continuè jacentem terræ eorundem, in
campo de Clod, apud Bercheriam meam, extendentem unam
extremitatem apud orientem, et aliam apud occidentem; et aliam
quæ est prati in campo Alani de Hacunshou; tenendas et haben-
das in liberam, puram, etc., pro salute animæ, etc.; ita, etc.
Cum warantia et testibus.

21

Hacunshou.
Idem Gal-
fridus.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign, from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks
of Cockersand], for the health of [his] soul, of two acres of arable and
meadow in Hackensall, one of arable, lying contiguous to the abbey
land in the Clod townfield at his sheepcote, the extremities extending
from east to west; the other of meadow in Alan de Hackensall's field.
[s.D. 1262-1268.]

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus, etc. Noveritis, etc., quandam
partem terræ meæ in territorio de Hacunshou et Preshou,
scilicet, sex acras terræ et dimidiam, tam terræ arabilis, quam
scilicet, sex acras terræ et dimidiam, tam terræ arabilis, quam

22

Hacunshou.
Idem Gal-
fridus.

Dominicum prati, in diversis locis jacentes, scilicet, quinque acras et dimidiam juxta le Neubiging, tam arabilis terræ quam prati circa Neubiging, salvo mihi et hæredibus meis introitu et exitu
 Pershou. ad le Neubiging, per latitudinem unius rodæ terræ de Cornerio fossati in le suwest; Insimul cum tribus percatis et xij rodefal in campo de Serholm, et cum xxx^{ta} rodefal ex parte Aquilonis acrarum dictorum abbatis et conventus in territorio de Preshou; in liberam, puram, etc., cum communibus eisiamentis et libertatibus tantæ terræ pertinentibus in dictis villis; pro salute animarum, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign, from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], of a certain portion of his land in Hackensall and Preesall, to wit, six and a half acres of arable and meadow lying in various places: to wit, five and a half acres both arable and meadow over against Newbigging, saving to him and his heirs ingress and egress to the New Bigging, by the width of one rood from the angle of the dyke to the south-west; together with three perches and twelve rod-falls in Serholme field, and thirty rod-falls on the north part of the abbot's and convent's acres in Preesall, with common rights appertaining to so much land in these two towns. [S.D. 1262-1268.]

23
 Idem Galfridus. S CIANT, etc., quod ego Galfridus dedi, etc., quatuor acras terræ arabilis in territorio de Hacunshou, super [fol. 20^b] campum de parva Midelare, juxta terram eorundem, et duas
 Dominicum acras prati ad capud dictarum acrarum, ex parte orientali, et unum toftum in villa de Preshou, quod Adam Cocus tenuit, proprius duobus toftis dictorum abbatis et conventus, cum tota via inter grangiam suam et eorum tres toftos; ita quod possint dictam viam claudere, fossare vel ibidem edificare et omnia alia commoda facere, sine impedimento alicujus et contradictione; tenendas, etc., cum omnibus libertatibus et eisiamentis tanto tenemento pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc., pro salute,
 Libertas. etc. Præterea concessi eisdem et præsentī scripto confirmavi, ut carectæ dictorum abbatis et conventus possint ad eorum utilitatem, quandocunque voluerint, transire et ire sine impedimento

mei et hæredum meorum et contradictione imperpetuum, per sabulos sub ripa et per Hacunshou Cnote usque ad molendinum meum, et sic usque ad magnam viam, salvis mihi et hæredibus meis omnibus de mari projectis. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign, from Geoffrey de Hackensall [to the monks of Cockersand], of four acres of arable land in Hackensall, upon Little Middleargh field, near the Abbey land, and two acres of meadow at the head of the said acres on the eastern side, and one toft in Preesall, which Adam Cook held, nearer to the abbot's and convent's two tofts, with all the road between their barn and two tofts, so that they might enclose and make ditches to the said road, or build there, or make any convenience without gainsay; together with all rights of common appertaining to such a holding.

Moreover, he granted and confirmed to the said abbot and convent, that when they had need or desired so to do, their carts should pass and repass without let from henceforth by the sands below the bank, and by Hackensall Knot to his mill, and so to the high way, saving only to him and to his heirs all wreck of sea. [s.d. 1262-1268.]

OMNIBUS, etc., Galfridus, [etc.] salutem. Noveritis me 24
dedisse, etc., Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand et ad Piscaria.
pitanciam¹ Canonicorum ibidem Deo servientium, unam pisca- Idem Gal-
riam in aqua de Wir inter piscariam dictorum Canonicorum et fridus.
picariam Alani de Hacunshou, ubicunque voluerint et elegerint,
cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, libertatibus, eisiamentis piscariæ
pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc., pro salute animæ, etc.;
ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Habemus etiam de eo et hæredibus suis, quandam obligacionem de liij marcis et x solidis, si in warantia defecerit sub pena centum solidorum Domino Archidiacono Richemundensi solvendorum, nobis refundendis.

Grant in frankalmoign from Geoffrey de Hackensall to God and Saint Mary of Cockersand, and for the repast of the monks there serving

¹ Pictantia. The monks' allowance of food, of a sort better than vegetables, of the value of a *pîte*, which was a Poitevin coin of the very smallest size. Hence our word *pittance*.

God, of a fishery in the water of Wyre, between the said monks' fishery and Alan de Hackensall's fishery, wheresoever they should make choice, and with all rights to the said fishery appertaining.

We have also from the said Geoffrey and his heirs a certain obligation for fifty-three marks and ten shillings, if he should make default in warranty, under penalty to pay one hundred shillings to the Archdeacon of Richmund for compensation to us. [S.D. 1262-1268.]

25
Preshou.
Adam Quit-
ling.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Adam Quitling de Inscipk dedi, etc., unam acram terræ meæ in villa de Preshou, cum corpore meo, illam [scilicet]. quæ jacet propinquius le Ryecroft, inter riecroft et dimidiam acram quam Galfridus Balistarius dedit prædictis canonicis, cujus unum capud extendit versus viam de Stalmin et aliud versus mussam ; in liberam, puram, [etc.] cum omnibus libertatibus, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus. Cum warantia et testibus.

Testamentary grant in frankalmoign from Adam Quitling of Inscip [to the monks of Cockersand] of an acre of his land in Preesall, to wit, that acre lying near to the Ryecroft, between the Ryecroft and a half acre which Geoffrey Arbalestrier gave to the said monks, whereof one head stretches towards the Stalmine road, and the other towards the moss, with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1246-1268.]

Dominicum

HABEMUS quandam terram in Preshou sine feofamento nobis legatam per Adam Ricardi personæ de Kirkam, cum corpore suo, scilicet, unam landam¹ super Stanfurlong, cujus una extremitas versus Vlvegraregate in occidente, et alia, usque ad mussam in oriente, et unam dimidiam landam juxta le Houstan propinquior le stan in oriente.

¹ *Landa*, a strip of land. One of the sub-divisions of the acre strips into which the shots or furlongs of the townfields were formerly divided under the communal system. The seillon (*selio*) was a half-acre strip, and the "land" probably half a seillon, *i.e.* a quarter of an acre.

We have a certain portion of land in Preesall given to us without feoffment by Adam [son of] Richard, Parson of Kirkham, together with his body, to wit, a strip of land upon Stonefurlong, extending at one end westward towards Wolfgravegate, and at the other eastward to the moss; and a half strip of land by the Houstan, near the stone on the east.

NOVERINT universi præsens scriptum visuri vel audituri, 26
contentiones ortas inter abbatem et conventum de Coker- Preshou.
sand et Galfridum de Hacunshou, anno Domini M^oCC^oLX^oXJ^o in Composicio
hunc modum amicabiliter conquievissse: videlicet, quod dictus Galfridus.
Galfridus pro se et hæredibus suis concessit et remisit dictis
abbati et conventui, totum clamium suum et calumpniam quam
exigebat et habuit vel habere potuit, in fossatis eorum factis et
faciendis in territorio de Preshou, circumeuntibus pasturam et
mussam quam habent de dono ipsius Galfridi et antecessorum
ejus; ita quod sine impedimento et contradictione dicti Galfridi
et hæredum suorum, possint ad eorum voluntatem et commo-
dum fossare et fossata levare et circumcludere, de fovea facta
ad le blakelake linealiter usque in foveam eorum orientalem,
et tamquam suam habere seperatam: ita quod dictus Galfridus
vel sui hæredes nunquam aliquid juris vel clamii infra prædictas
foveas exigere vel vendicare valebunt. Et dicti abbas et con-
ventus pro se et successoribus suis, remiserunt dicto Galfrido et
hæredibus suis, totum jus suum et calumpniam quam exigebant
et habuerunt infra fossatam dicti Galfridi in territorio de Preshou,
factam ante istam composicionem. Et sciendum quod omnes
contenciones inter eos tempore istius composicionis benignè re-
mittantur, ita quod nulla de retroactis inter partes decetero
moveatur, et si mota fuerint pro nichilo habeantur. Et quia
volunt quod ista composicio et ordinacio stabilis et rata inper-
petuum: huic scripto cirografato, partes alternatim sigilla sua
apposuerunt. Hiis testibus.

A.D. 1271. Cirograph of an agreement made between the abbot and
convent of Cockersand and Geoffrey de Hackensall, whereby the said

Geoffrey, for himself and his heirs, granted and released to the said abbot and convent all claim to their ditches, made or to be made, in Preesall, around the pasture and moss, which they have by the gift of the said Geoffrey and his ancestors, and so that they might, without let or gainsay of the said Geoffrey and his heirs, at their own convenience, ditch and enclose the said land, from the dyke made at the Blakelache, in a line to their eastern dyke, so that the said Geoffrey and his heirs should never claim any right within the said dykes. And the said abbot and convent for themselves and their successors, released to the said Geoffrey and his heirs all right or claim within the said Geoffrey's dyke in Preesall, made before the date of this composition. All contentions to be put away in a kindly manner, and not to be hereafter raised, or if raised, to be disregarded.

fol. 21]

27

Composicio
Prior Lan-
castriæ.
Preshou.

NOVERINT universitas fidelium, quod cum Dominus Radulfus de Truno, Prior Lancastriæ, tam titulo Domini Abbatis Sagiensis, sibi specialiter commisso, quam auctoritate ecclesiæ suæ de Pulton, ad dispersa si qua fuerint colligenda, et super hiis modis quibus dictis abbaciæ Sagiensi et ecclesiæ de Pulton utilius esse decreverit, paciscendum constitutus: decimam parochialem de quadam pastura in parochia memoratæ ecclesiæ de Pulton, inter Colecros et exteriorem foveam occidentalem, versus Preshou, quæ vocatur Stocpul, quam quidem pasturam abbas et conventus de Cokersand ex collatione domini Johannis de Hacunshou, et Galfridi filii ejus obtinuerunt, ab ipsis abbate et conventu postularet: die Jovis in vigilia circumsionis Domini, anno gratiæ M^oCC^o septuagesimo primo, inter prædictos Dominum priorem et abbatem et conventum ita convenit, quod remissis ex parte dicti Domini prioris dispendiis inde retro habitis, dicti abbas et conventus de Cokersand, xvijj denarios ad Festum Sancti Michaelis, nomine decimæ prædictæ ecclesiæ de Pulton, pro prædicta pastura annuatim persolvent inperpetuum: ita insuper quod si dicti abbas et conventus dictam pasturam futuris temporibus colere voluerint: dicta ecclesia de Pulton decimam garbarum tocus culturæ quam in ipsa pastura fecerint plenariè percipiet, una cum xvijj denariis annuis supra dictis. Et ut composicio inperpetuum irrefragabiliter a partibus

teneatur : utraque pars huic scripto hinc inde sigillum suum apposuit. Cum testibus.

Composition made between Sir Ralph de Truno, Prior of Lancaster, by the title of the Lord Abbot of Sééz specially committed to him, and by the authority of his church of Poulton and the Abbot and Convent of Cockersand. The said Prior having been appointed to collect what had been lost, so far as it might be possible to do so, and to make terms in such wise as he should consider advantageous to the abbey of Sééz and to the church of Poulton, and having accordingly demanded from the said abbot and convent of Cockersand the parochial tithe of a certain pasture, in the parish of the said church, lying between Colecross and the outer western dyke towards Preesall, called Stockpool, which said pasture the said abbot and convent obtained by the confirmation of Sir John de Hackensall and Geoffrey, his son : came to the following agreement with the said abbot and convent, on Thursday, being the eve of the circumcision of our Lord, A.D. 1271 : to wit, that the said Prior having remitted all the losses previously sustained, the said abbot and convent should yearly thereafter pay to the said church of Poulton, in the name of tithe for the said pasture, the sum of eighteen pence at the feast of St. Michael ; and further, that if the said abbot and convent should hereafter seek to bring the said pasture into tillage, that the said church of Poulton should fully gather the tithe of garbs of the whole tillage to be made therein, as well as the aforesaid sum of eighteen pence. To render this composition irrefragably binding for the future, both parties have hereunto set their seals. [31st December, 1271.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes, dominus de Stalmin, concessi, remisi, ac pro me et hæredibus meis, præsentis scripti testimonio confirmavi Deo, etc., totum jus meum et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui, infra foveas dictorum abbatis et conventus in pastura de Preshou et de Pylin factas ; ita quod prædicti canonici ad eorum voluntatem, sine aliqua contradictione et inpedimento mei et hæredum meorum et assignatorum, fossare et foveas levare, linealiter de fovea facta ad le blakelake, usque in aliam foveam eorum apud orientem valeant ; nec ego Johannes nec aliquis hæredum meorum, aliquid juris vel clamii infra prædictas foveas habere, exigere, vel vendi-

28
Preshou.
Pastura, et
tangit
Pylin.
Johannes,
dominus
de Stalmin.

Adhuc sunt
vij cartæ
non
scriptæ.

care poterint; pro hac autem concessione, etc., dederunt mihi
xx solidos argenti. Hiis testibus.

Release and quitclaim by John, Lord of Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], in consideration of the sum of twenty shillings, of his rights in the pasture of Preesall and Pilling, within the dykes of the said abbot and convent, and granting the said monks liberty to raise a dyke in a line from the existing dyke at the Blakelache, to another dyke belonging to the said monks on the east. [S.D. 1268-1284.]

[The last half of fol. 21 and the whole of fol. 21^b are blank.]

[fol. 22]

1

Stalmin.
Adam filius
Roberti.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Adam, Dominus de Stalmin dedi,
etc., quandam partem terræ in villa de Stalmin, scilicet,
unam landam super Scalingestude, propinquiorem heuedland
Henrici de Stalmin, juxta Staynul Waingate; et dimidiam acram
super Dicfurlong, cujus unum caput buttat ad foveam monacho-
rum et altrum ad heuedland dicti Henrici; et dimidiam sellionem
super Morfurlong, qui (*sic*) fuit Matildæ filiæ Roberti de eadem; et
unam landam super Harekarfurlong, cujus una extremitas buttat
usque Halsergate et altera usque ad Harekar; et aliam landam
super Dicfurlong, cujus una extremitas buttat usque ad foveam
monachorum et altera usque ad heuedlandam prædicti Henrici;
cum omnibus libertatibus et eisiamenis dictæ villæ, tantæ terræ
pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc., pro salute, etc.; ita quod
nec, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Adam, son of Robert, Lord of Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of a certain portion of land in Stalmine, to wit, one strip of land upon Scalingstead, near Henry de Stalmine's headland, over against Stainall Waingate; a halfacre upon Dickfurlong, abutting at one end upon the monks' dyke, and at the other upon the said Henry's headland; half a seillon upon Moorfurlong, which belonged to Matilda, daughter of Robert de Stalmine; one strip of land upon Harecarr-furlong, abutting at one end upon Halsergate, and at the other upon Harecarr; and another strip of land upon Dickfurlong, abutting at one end upon the monks' dyke, and at the other upon the aforesaid

headland ; with the liberties and easements of the town appertaining to so much land. [s.D. 1238-1259.]¹

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Adam, filius Roberti dedi, etc., duas acras et v rodefal terræ in villa de Stalmin, scilicet, dimidiam acram super Dicfurlong, juxta crucem Laurencii ; et dimidiam acram super Harekar furlong ; et unam acram et v rodefal super Warnemuris-furlong, propinquiorem terræ Warin Galfridi, quæ vocatur Taylid, cum communi pastura, et omnibus libertatibus, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; in liberam, puram, [etc.] ; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

2
Stalmin.
Idem Adam.
Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Adam, son of Robert [to the monks of Cockersand], of two acres and five rod-falls of land in Stalmine, to wit, a half acre upon Dickfurlong, over against Lawrence's cross ; a half acre upon Harecarr furlong ; and an acre and five rod-falls upon Warles-moor furlong, near Geoffrey's land, called Taylid, with common of pasture and all liberties appertaining to so much land. [s.D. 1238-1259.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Adam dedi, etc. ; quandam porcionem terræ meæ in Stalmin, cum corpore meo, scilicet, totam terram meam super Fernebrec, quæ jacet inter terram ecclesiæ de Stalmin et terram quam Galfridus dedit prædictis canonicis, cum communi pastura et eisiamentis, tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

3
Stalmin.
Idem Adam.
Dominicum

¹ Stalmine and Stainall were held during the reigns of Henry II., Richard and John, by a thane called Robert, whose ancestors had doubtless been thanes of these townships both before and after the Norman invasion. Thanage was a military tenure, involving the personal service of the tenant to his lord whenever demanded ; probably, however, this service had been compounded for, to some extent, by the rents under which the thane-lands were held, at the date of the inquisition taken in the reign of King John, and recorded in the *Testa de Nevill*.

Robert, thane of Stalmine and Stainall, had issue—Peter de Stalmine, Alan, Henry, and Eva, who married Siward, son of Huck. Peter de Stalmine had issue—William, whose sons John and Henry died s.p. before 20 Henry III., and Robert, who had livery of his brother's land in that year. His son and heir, Adam, lord of Stalmine, had livery of his father's land in 23 Henry III., and had issue John, who was Lord of Stalmine in the reign of Edward I.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Adam, son of Robert [to the monks of Cockersand], of a portion of his land in Stalmine, to wit, all his land upon Fernybrack, between the church land of Stalmine and land which Geoffrey gave to the said monks, with common of pasture and easements appertaining to so much land. [S.D. 1238-1259.]

4
Stalmyn.
IdemAdam.
Dominicum

OMNIBUS, etc., Adam, filius Roberti salutem. Noveritis me, etc., quandam porcionem terræ meæ in Stalmin, scilicet, unam dimidiam landam super Morfurlong in oriente, quæ jacet proprius terræ dictorum canonicorum, quam habent de dono Johannis, filii Willelmi, cujus una extremitas occidentalis buttat versus campum monachorum, et altera usque in Houtlone; et erit dicta dimidia landa ejusdem latitudinis et longitudinis, sicut illa quæ fuit Matildæ sororis, quam dicti canonici habent; cum omnibus libertatibus, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc.; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Adam, son of Robert [to the monks of Cockersand], of a portion of his land in Stalmine, to wit, half a strip of land upon Moor-furlong on the east, lying near land which the said monks have by the gift of John, son of William, abutting at the western end towards the monks' field, and at the other upon Outlane; the said half strip of land to be of length and breadth equal to that of [his] sister Matilda, which the said monks now have; with all the rights pertaining to so much land. [S.D. 1238-1259.]

5
Confirmacio
IdemAdam.
Dominicum

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus, etc., Adam, etc. Noveritis me, etc., confirmasse, etc., omnes rationabiles donaciones, quæ factæ sunt dictis canonicis in toto feodo meo, scilicet, de Stalmyn et Staynole, prout cartæ ipsorum testantur; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute animæ, etc.; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Has etiam terras Helena uxor ejus, in viduitate sua, quietas clamavit et confirmavit, nomine dotis suæ. Cum testibus.

Confirmation by Adam, son of Robert [to the monks of Cockersand], of all the reasonable gifts of land which had been made to them within his fee of Stalmine and Stainall; as witness the charters which they have. Witnesses :—William de Clifton, William de Carleton, John de Hackensall, William de Singleton, and Walter de Ellel.¹ [S.D. 1238-1262.]

Helen, wife of the said Adam, in her widowhood, quit-claimed and confirmed these lands to the said monks, in the name of her dower. [S.D. 1260-1274.]

[**O**MNIBUS Christi fidelibus præsens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Helena domina de Stalmyn æternum in Domino salutem. Noveritis me in legia potestate mea et viduitate dedisse, concessisse et præsentī scripto meo confirmasse Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, totam terram quæ me contingebat nomine dotis in villa de Stalmyn, quam Adam quondam maritus meus dictis Religiosis contulit; habendam et tenendam in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius dari potest, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento; ita quod nec ego Helena nec aliquis alius nomine vel jure meo aliquid jus vel clameum in omnibus terris cum suis pertinentiis a dicto Ada quondam Marito meo dictis Religiosis collatis exigere, habere, vel vindicare poterimus; in hujus rei testimonium præsentī scripto sigillum meum est appositum. Hiis testibus :—Galfrido de Hacunshou, Willelmo de Eccliston, Amauricio de Lechamton, Waltero de Carleton, Roberto de Syreburne, Alano de Hacunshou, et aliis.²]

¹ Dodsworth has preserved transcripts of several Cockersand charters, which he found among the evidences of Henry Butler, Esquire, of Rawcliffe, in May, 1640. From these transcripts I have been enabled to add the two charters following "Stalmine, No. 5;" and in several other instances, the names of the witnesses, which the compiler of the Chartulary has so unfortunately omitted to transcribe from the originals. The following is Dodsworth's transcript of No. 5 :—

"Adam filius Roberti, Dominus de Stalmyn, confirmavit Abbathiæ de Cokersand, omnes donationes eis factas. Testibus :—Willelmo de Clifton, Willelmo de Karlton, Johanne de Hacuneshou, Willelmo [de] Singleton, Waltero de Ellale." (*MSS.*, liii. fol. 92.)

² Dodsworth *MSS.*, liii. fol. 84.

Confirmation by Helena, Lady of Stalmine, in her widowhood, to God and St. Mary of Cockersand, and to the monks serving God there, of all the land which was of her dower in Stalmine, which Adam her late husband had bequeathed to the said monks. Witnesses :—Geoffrey de Hackensall, William de Eccleston, Aumary de Leckhampton, Walter de Carleton, Robert de Sherburn, Alan de Hackensall, and others. [S.D. 1259-1271.]

[NOTUM sit omnibus præsens scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ego Helena, Domina de Stalmyn, permissione et concessione Willelmi de Camera, sponsi mei, cum ad me pertineat de jure, tradidi et concessi in tota vita mea Abbati et Conventui de Cokersand totam terram quæ me contingebat in Campo qui vocatur Yarsemure in teritorio de Stalmyn, scilicet, quatuor landas et dimidiam per perticulas jacentes et unam acram super Harefurlonge extendentem unum Capud apud orientem, et aliud occidentem; habendam et tenendam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus, dictis Abbati et Conventui usque ad finem vitæ meæ; ita quod nec ego Helena, nec dictus Willelmus sponsus meus, nec aliquis alius in tota vita mea aliquid de prædicta terra exigere valeamus. Pro hac autem concessione et dimissione dederunt mihi dicti Abbas et Conventus unam marcam Argenti præ manibus. Et ego dicta Helena una cum dicto Willelmo sponso meo, dictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis liberavi ab omni exactione et demanda dictis Abbati et Conventui usque ad finem vitæ meæ, tenemur warantizare. In hujus rei testimonium tam ego dicta Helena quam dictus Willelmus maritus meus, huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Testantibus :—Alano de Singilton, Henrico de Haidoc, Galfrido de Hacunshou, Willelmo de Eccliston, Rogero de Stainole, Johanne de Lailond, Alano de Hacunshou, et aliis.

Datum in Septimana Pentecostæ, Anno Graciæ M^oCC^oLXXJ^o.]¹

Demise by the said Helen, Lady of Stalmine, with the consent of William Chamber, her husband, to the Abbot and Convent of Cockersand, for the term of her life, of all the land which belonged to her in

¹ Dodsworth MSS., liii. fol. 84^b.

the town-field called Yarsmoor, in Stalmine; to wit, four and a half "lands," lying in parcels, and one acre upon Harefurlong, extending in length east and west, with all the appurtenances; for which the abbot and monks gave her one silver mark. Witnesses:—Alan de Singleton, Henry de Haydock, Geoffrey de Hackensall, William de Eccleston, Roger de Stainall, John de Leyland, Alan de Hackensall, and others. Given during Whit-week [25th–30th May], 1271.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Galfridus, filius Alani de Stalmin 6
dedi, etc., quamdam porcionem terræ in Stalmign, scilicet, Stalmin.
tres percatas ex parte aquilonis de ffernibrec, propinquiores landis Galfridus.
ecclesiæ, præter unam landam et unam percatam ad Harestan; Dominicum
et xj percatas in longitudine et duas percatas et dimidiam in
latitudine, ad Spennam, unde unum caput tendit versus Heued-
londam meam versus aquilonem, pro uno mesuagio; cum com-
munionem ejusdem villæ; pro salute animæ meæ; in liberam,
puram, etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus, etc.; liberè et quietè ab
omni, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Geoffrey, son of Alan de Stalmine, for the health of his soul [to the monks of Cockersand], of a portion of his land in Stalmine: to wit, three perches in the north part of Fernybrack, near to the church "lands," besides one strip of land and one perch on Harestan, and eleven perches in length and two and a half in breadth on Spenn, with one end extending northwards to his headland, for a messuage; with common rights of the said town. [S.D. 1206–1235.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Galfridus, etc., dedi, etc., unam acram 7
terræ et iiij percatas longitudinis et latitudinis, ad hanc Stalmin.
acram perficiendam et prædictas percatas, scilicet, omnes partes Idem Gal-
suas in boreali parte super Archole, et duas partes, quarum fridus.
unum caput pulsat super Pulle de Archole, et alterum super Dominicum
capitalem landam meam; in puram et perpetuam, etc.; pro
anima mea, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Geoffrey, son of Alan [to the monks of Cockersand], of an acre of land, and four perches in length and breadth to make up this acre and the said perches: to wit, all the portions belonging to that acre on the north side upon Archole, and two parts, whereof one end abutts upon Archole Pool, and the other upon his headland. [s.d. 1206-1235.]

8
Stalmin.
Idem Gal-
fridus.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Galfridus dedi, etc., unam acram terræ in Stalmin; in Archole et circa, et quasdam perticulas terræ, quatuor perticarum tam longitudinis quam latitudinis circa Archole, unde unum capud duarum partium tendit super Pul de Archole, et alterum super Heuetland; in puram et perpetuam; liberè et quietè ab omni, etc.; pro salute, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Geoffrey, son of Alan de Stalmin [to the monks of Cockersand], of an acre of land in Stalmine, in Archole and around, and certain small parcels of land, of four perches in width and length, around Archole, whereof the end of two parts abutts upon the Archole Pool and the other upon the headland. [s.d. 1206-1235.]

9
Stalmin.
Ranulfus.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ranulfus de Stalmin dedi, etc., duas landas terræ in villa de Stalmin, unam landam in campo de Scalingestudes, propinquiorem terræ Johannis, filii Adæ, in aquiloni parte, et in australi parte [fol. 22^b] terræ Willelmi, filii Gilberti de Neusum, cujus una extremitas extendit versus Harekar, et alia usque ad mussam de Stalmin; et unam aliam landam in Dicfurlong, propinquiorem terræ Henrici de Stalmin in orientali parte, et in occidente terræ dicti Willelmi, filii Gilberti de Neusum, cujus una extremitas tendit usque ad capitalem sellionem Henrici de Stalmin, super Harecar furlong, et alia usque ad Cros furlongdihig, habendas, etc., in feodo et hæreditate, etc.; liberè, etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus tantæ terræ pertinentibus. Cum warantia et testibus.

Istam terram dictus Ranulfus prius Johanni filio suo primogenito per istam cartam [dedit] et ipse Johannes postea nobis;

in puram et perpetuam [etc.]. Cum istis libertatibus et warantia et testibus.

Grant from Ranulph de Stalmine to [his eldest son John] of two strips of land in Stalmine, one in Scalingsteades field, near to land of John, son of Adam, on the northern side, and on the southern side to land of William, son of Gilbert de Newsham, extending at one end towards Harecarr, and at the other to Stalmine moss; the other strip of land in Dykefurlong, near to land on the eastern side belonging to Henry de Stalmine, and on the western side to land belonging to the said William, son of Gilbert de Newsham, extending at one end to Henry de Stalmine's head seillon, upon Harecarr furlong, at the other end to Cross furlong dyke; with all the rights appertaining to so much land. [s.d. 1249-1268.]

The said Ranulph before time gave this land to his eldest son John by this charter. The said John afterwards granted it to us in frankalmoign, with those liberties.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ranulfus et Godith uxor mea, dedi-
mus, etc., quandam porcionem terræ in villa de Stalmin,
scilicet, unam landam, quæ est tertia a mussa super Warlesmur
furlong, cujus una extremitas extendit apud Hamelton, et alia
versus Stalmin; cum omnibus libertatibus, etc., tantæ terræ, etc.;
in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute animæ nostræ, etc.; ita quod
nec ego, nec dicta Godith, nec aliquis hæredum, etc. Cum
warantia et testibus.

10

Stalmin.
Ranulfus et
Godith.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from Ranulph de Stalmine and Godith his wife, for the health of their souls [to the monks of Cockersand], of a certain portion of land in Stalmine: to wit, the third strip of land from the moss, upon Warlesmoor furlong, one end reaching to Hambledon and the other towards Stalmine, with all liberties appurtenant to so much land. [s.d. 1249-1268.]

SCIANT, etc., quod nos (*sic*) [ego Randulphus filius Michaelis,
clerici, et Godit filia Matildis le Mareschalle, uxor mea,]
dedimus, etc., totam partem nostram in prato de Harekar inper-
petuum, liberè et quietè cum omnibus libertatibus tantæ terræ

11

Stalmin.
Idem Ra-
nulfus et
Godith.

Dominicum pertinentibus ; ita quod ad eorum libitum, prædictam porcionem prati possint circumcludere, fossare, arare et omnia eorum com-
moda facere, etc. ; pro salute animarum Regum, etc. ; in liberam,
puram, etc. Cum warantia et testibus :—[Domino Willelmo Pin-
cerna, Ricardo fratre ejus, militibus, Willelmo de Singleton,
Alano filio ejus, Henrico de Clifton, Galfrido de Hacunshowe,
Roberto de Syreburne, Johanne filio Adæ de Stalmyn.¹]

Grant in frankalmoign from Ranulph de Stalmine and Godith his wife,
for the health of the souls of the kings, &c. [to the monks of Cocker-
sand], of their whole share of Harecarr meadow, with all the liberties
appurtenant thereto, and liberty to enclose, ditch, and plough the same
at their will. Witnesses :—Sir William le Botiler, and Sir Richard his
brother, knights, William de Singleton, Alan his son, Henry de Clifton,
Geoffrey de Hackensall, Robert de Sherburn, and John, son of Adam
de Stalmine. [S.D. 1246-1259.]

12
Stalmin.
Johannes
filius
Ranulfi.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes filius Ranulfi de Stalmin,
dedi, etc., quandam porcionem terræ meæ in Stalmin, scili-
cet dimidiam acram super Scalingestudes in austro, inter terram
Willelmi de Camera et terram Willelmi de Wra ; et unam perti-
catam super eundem campum, inter terram Ricardi de Wra et
terram Willelmi de Wra in austro ; et aliam perticatam super
Oxneholm, inter terram Roberti de Wath et terram Ricardi de
Wra ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; cum omnibus libertatibus tantæ
terræ pertinentibus. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of Ranulph de Stalmine [to the
monks of Cockersand], of a portion of his land in Stalmine : to wit,
half an acre upon Scalingsteades on the south, between land belonging
to William Chamber and land belonging to William de Wray ; one
perch upon the same field on the south, between Richard de Wray's
and William de Wray's land ; and another perch upon Oxenholme,
between Robert de Wath's and Richard de Wray's land, with all the
liberties belonging to so much land. [S.D. 1249-1268.]

¹ Dodsworth MSS., liii. fol. 92^b.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes dedi, etc., quasdam por- 13
 ciones terrarum in Stalmin, scilicet unam landam, in qua Stalmin.
 continetur una acra terræ, in Yarsmure; et unam aliam landam Idem
 in Scalingestudes, et dimidiam landam in eodem campo, et aliam Johannes.
 dimidiam landam super le Dicfurlong. Præterea dedi eisdem, Dominicum
 etc., quasdam perticulas terræ in eadem, scilicet unam landam in
 Scalingestudes propinquiorem terræ Johannis filii Adæ Beu-
 frond in aquilonali parte, et in australi terræ Willelmi filii
 Gilberti de Neusum; et unam aliam landam super Dicfurlong,
 propinquiorem terræ Henrici de Stalmin in oriente, et in occi-
 dente terræ dicti Willelmi filii Gilberti; et unam sellionem
 extendentem unum capud super Damland et aliud super Cockes-
 holm, propinquiorem sellioni Henrici Beufrond in austro, cum
 tota parte nostra prati de Harekar; tenendas, etc.; in liberam,
 puram, etc.; pro salute, etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus, etc.;
 in pascuis, in pasturis, in viis, semitis, in aquis et pratis, in
 marischis de Stalmin, tantæ terræ pertinentibus. Cum warantia
 et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of Ranulph de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of a portion of his land in Stalmine: to wit, one strip of land containing one acre in Yarsmoor, another strip in Scalingestades, and half a strip in the same field; another half strip upon the Dykefurlong; certain small parcels of land: to wit, one strip in Scalingestades, near to land of John, son of Adam Beaufront, on the north, and on the south to land of William, son of Gilbert de Newsham; another strip upon Dykefurlong, near to Henry de Stalmine's land on the east, and on the west to land of the said William, son of Gilbert; also one seillon abutting at one end upon Damland, at the other upon Cocksholme, next to Henry Beaufront's seillon on the south; with all the grantor's share of Harecar meadow, and all the appurtenances in Stalmine. [S.D. 1249-1268.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes filius Willelmi Beufrond 14
 dedi, etc., quandam porcionem terræ in Stalmin, scilicet Stalmin.
 unam acram, duas fallas minus, in campo de Yarsmure inter Johannes
 terram Roberti de Wath et terram Adæ filii Roberti; tenendam, filius
 Willelmi.

Dominicum etc. ; cum omnibus libertatibus tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; pro salute, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of William Beaufront [to the monks of Cockersand], of a certain portion of his land in Stalmine : to wit, one acre, wanting two falls, in Yarsmoor field, between Robert de Wath's and Adam son of Robert's land, with the appurtenances. [s.d. 1238-1262.]

15
Stalmin.
Idem
Johannes.
Dominicum

SCIANT, quod ego Johannes dedi, etc., quandam porcionem terræ in Stalmin, scilicet quatuor landas, quarum una jacet in Harecarfurlong, scilicet de le Damland, et altera in Yarsmire propinquier Taylid versus occidentem, quam habent de Ada filio Roberti ; et tercia super Dicfurlong, inter terram dictorum canonicorum quam habent de dono Henrici de Stalmin et terram Ricardi de Stalmin, cujus unum capud buttat ad foveam¹ in aquilone et aliud versus austrum ; et quarta super eundem Dicfurlong, inter terram Adæ de Stalmin et terram Roberti de Wath, cujus caput aquilonare buttat ad prædictam foveam et alterum versus austrum ; cum communione et aliis, etc., tantæ terræ ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; pro salute, etc. ; ita quod nec, etc. Cum warantia et testibus :—[Domino Johanne de Hacunshou, milite, Willelmo de Singleton, Alano de Hacunshoue, Roberto de Syreburne.²]

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of William Beaufront [to the monks of Cockersand], of a portion of his land in Stalmine : to wit, four strips of land, whereof one lies in Harecarrfurlong, down from the Damland ; another in Yarsmire, next on the west to Taylid, which they have [by the gift] of Adam, son of Robert ; the third upon Dykefurlong between land belonging to the said monks, which they have by the gift of Henry de Stalmine, and Richard de Stalmine's land, one end abutting northward upon the dyke, the other towards the south ; and the fourth upon the said Dykefurlong between Adam de Stalmine's and

¹ Fovea, a raised mound. This word has been translated throughout by the word "dyke," signifying in the north of England any raised bank or fence of earth or stones, in contra-distinction to *fossata*, a ditch or open drain.

² Dodsworth MSS., liii. fol. 92^b.

Robert de Wath's land, the north end abutting upon the said dyke, and the other towards the south, with common rights appertaining to so much land. Witnesses:—Sir John de Hackensall, knight; William de Singleton, Alan de Hackensall, and Robert de Sherburn. [S.D. 1262–1268.]

OMNIBUS, etc., Johannes salutem. Noveritis, etc., unam 16
 dimidiam acram terræ in Stalmin in campo de Harekar, Stalmin.
 inter terram Galfridi de Stalmin et terram Adæ, domini ejusdem Idem
 villæ; in liberam, etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus tantæ terræ Johannes.
 pertinentibus. Cum warantia et testibus. Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of William de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of half an acre of land in Stalmine, in the Hare-carr field, between land belonging to Geoffrey de Stalmine and land belonging to Adam, lord of that town; with all the rights appertaining to so much land. [S.D. 1238–1268.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes, dedi, etc., duas acras terræ [fol. 23.]
 meæ in Stalmin, quarum una jacet super ffernebrec, inter 17
 terram ecclesiæ et terram Roberti de Wath, et alia super Scalinge- Stalmin.
 studes, inter terram abbatis de ffurnes et terram dicti Roberti; Idem
 in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute animarum regum, etc.; cum Johannes.
 omnibus, libertatibus, etc.; tantæ terræ pertinentibus. Cum Dominicum
 warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said John de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand] of two acres of his land in Stalmine, one lying upon Fernybrack, between the church land and Robert de Wath's land; the other upon Scalingsteades, between land belonging to the Abbot of Furness and the said Robert's land; for the health of the souls of kings [John and Henry], with the liberties appertaining to so much land. [S.D. 1238–1262.]

SCIANT, etc., dedi, etc., duas selliones in Stalmin, continentes Stalmine.
 in se unam acram, quæ jacent in medio furlongo de Idem
 Harekar, quarum extremitas orientalis extendit usque ad pratum Johannes.
 de Harekar, et extremitas occidentalis usque magnam Dominicum

stratam ; cum communibus aisiammentis, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; in liberam, puram [etc.] ; pro salute animarum Regum ; ita quod nec, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said John de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand] of two seillons in Stalmine, containing in the whole one acre of land, lying in the middle field of Harecarr, the eastern end extending to the Harecarr meadow, the western to the highway ; with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1238-1262.]

19

Stalmin.

Idem

Johannes

filius

Willelmi.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes dedi, etc., unam acram terræ et unam rodeland et quatuordecim falles terræ, quæ jacent inter terram Roberti de Wath et acram terræ quam habent de dono Willelmi hæredis Matildæ de Stalmin ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; cum communione et aliis eisiammentis tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; pro salute, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said John de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand] of one acre of land, one rodeland and fourteen falls of land, lying between Robert de Wath's land and the acre of land which they have by the gift of William, [son and] heir of Matilda de Stalmine, with common rights and easements appertaining to that land. [S.D. 1238-1262.]

20

Stalmin.

Idem

Johannes.

Dominicum

OMNIBUS, etc., Johannes, salutem. Noveritis, etc., unam acram et unam rodam terræ arabilis in campis de Stalmin, quarum una dimidia acra jacet super Harekarfurlong, inter terram quondam Galfridi de Stalmin et terram Adæ, domini ejusdem villæ ; et alia dimidia acra et roda jacent super Yarsmure ffurlong, inter terram Roberti de Wath et terram prædicti Adæ. Tenendas, etc. ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; liberè quietè, etc. ; cum omnibus suis pertinentiis. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said John de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand] of one acre and one rood of land in the townfields of Stalmine ; one half acre lying upon Harecarr furlong, between land formerly belonging to Geoffrey de Stalmine and land belonging to

Adam, lord of that town ; the other half acre and one rood lying upon Yarsmoor furlong, between Robert de Wath's and the said Adam's land, with the appurtenances. [s.d. 1238-1262.]

SCIANT, etc., dedi, etc., unum (*sic*) sellionem in Stalmin 21
 habentem in se dimidiam acram et xxvij rodefal, cujus Stalmin.
 orientale caput tendit ad Staynbrige, et dimidiam acram et Idem
 xxxij rodefal super Dicfurlong in orientali parte terræ dictorum Johannes.
 canonicorum, quam habent de dono Adæ de Stalmin ; in liberam, Dominicum
 puram, etc. ; pro salute, etc. ; ita quod nec, etc. Cum warantia
 et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said John de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand] of one seillon in Stalmine, consisting of half an acre and twenty seven rod-falls, whereof the eastern end extends to Stainbridge ; and half an acre and thirty-two rod-falls upon Dykefurlong, on the eastern side of the said monks' land, which they have by the gift of Adam de Stalmine. [s.d. 1238-1262.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego dedi, etc., unum sellionem in Stalmin 22
 in campo de Stodholm in aquilonali parte illius percatæ Stalmin.
 terræ quam dicti canonici habent juxta domum Ricardi Daubur, Idem
 et dimidium sellionem super Morfurlong, inter terram domini Johannes.
 Adæ et terram Willelmi albi, et dimidium sellionem super Dominicum
 Fernibrec, propinquius terræ quæ fuit quondam Johannis Capel-
 lani ; cum libertate edificandi in eadem terra et cum omnibus
 aliis libertatibus, etc. ; tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; in liberam,
 puram, etc. ; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said John de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand] of one seillon in Stalmine, in Stodholm field, on the northern side of that perch of land which the said monks have over against Richard Dauber's house ; half a seillon upon Moorfurlong, between the land belonging to Adam, lord of Stalmine, and William White's land ; and half a seillon upon Fernybrack, next to land which formerly belonged to John the chaplain, with liberty to build on that land, together with all the appurtenances. [s.d. 1238-1262.]

23
 Stalmin.
 Idem
 Johannes.

SCIANT, etc., dedi, etc., unum Heuedlond in villa de Stalmin, super Le Hallefurlong pro v solidis mihi præ manibus pacatis; ita quod nec, etc. Cum testibus.

Dominicum

Grant from the said John de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], in consideration of the sum of five shillings, of a headland upon the Hallfurlong in Stalmine. [s.d. 1238-1262.]

24
 Stalmin.
 Alicia filia
 Matildæ.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Alicia filia Matildis Marascalli de Stalmin, dedi, etc., unam dimidiam acram terræ in Stalmin, super Dicfurlong juxta crucem Laurencii, pro salute animæ, etc.; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum communione et eisiammentis, etc. Cum warantia et testibus:—[Domino Willelmo de Clifton, Domino Johanne de Lee, Domino Willelmo de Karlton, Domino Willelmo Pincerna, militibus; Johanne de Hacunshou, Ricardo Pincerna, Ada de Stalmyn.¹]

Grant in frankalmoign from Alice, daughter of Matilda Marshall, of Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of one acre of land in Stalmine, upon Dykefurlong, over against Lawrence's Cross, with common rights, &c. Witnesses:—Sir William de Clifton, Sir John de Lee, Sir William de Carleton, Sir William le Botiler, knights; John de Hackensall, Richard le Botiler, and Adam de Stalmine. [s.d. 1246-1259.]

25
 Stalmin.
 Henricus
 filius
 Willelmi.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Henricus filius Willelmi de Stalmin dedi, etc., dimidiam acram terræ super Yarsmure, propinquius Stagnole, et aliam dimidiam acram super Dicfurlong propinquiorem Cruci Laurencii; cum communibus eisiammentis, etc.; tantæ terræ pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, [etc.]; pro salute, etc.; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Henry, son of William de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of the moiety of an acre of land upon

¹ Dodsworth MSS., liii. fol. 92^b.

Yarsmoor, next to Stainall; and another half acre upon Dykefurlong, next to Lawrence's Cross, with common rights, &c. [s.d. 1246-1260.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Henricus, etc., concessi, etc., et quieta 26
clamavi Deo, etc., duo paria albarum cirotecarum, scilicet Stalmin.
unum par quod solebam capere de Johanne Capellano de Confirmacio
Stalmin pro una acra terræ, et alterum quod solebam capere de Idem
Willelmo filio Simonis de Stalmin pro una acra et dimidia; in Henricus.
liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute animæ meæ, etc.; ita quod nec
ego, etc. Cum testibus.

Confirmation of a grant in frankalmoign, and quit-claim by the said Henry de Stalmine, to God [and the monks of Cockersand], of two pairs of white gloves: to wit, one pair which he used to take from John, the chaplain of Stalmine, for one acre of land, and the other from William, son of Simon de Stalmine, for one acre and a half of land. [s.d. 1246-1260.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Robertus Clericus de Stalmin dedi, 27
etc., unum sellionem et dimidium in Stalmine ad capud de Stalmin.
Arghole versus Staynole; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute, Robertus
etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus, etc.; tantæ terræ pertinentibus; Clericus.
ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus. Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from Robert, clerk of Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of one and a half seillon in Stalmine, at the head of Arghole, towards Stainall, with all rights, &c. [s.d. 1246-1260.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus filius Gilberti de Stalmin 28
dedi, etc., duas acras terræ in Stalmin, unam super Yarsmur Stalmin.
extendens se usque ad Cumbelowekar, inter terram Roberti de Willelmus
Wath et terram Henrici de Stalmin; et una dimidia acra super filius
le Spen, inter terram Johannis de Stalmin et terram Roberti de Gilberti.
Wath, extendens apud aquilonem et austrum; et alia dimidia Dominicum
acra super le Dicfurlong, inter duas landas [fol. 23^b] Johannis de

Stalmin, cum tota parte mea prati de Harekar; tenendas, etc.; in liberam, puram, etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus, etc.; tantæ terræ pertinentibus; pro salute animarum Regum Angliæ, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from William, son of Gilbert de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of two acres of land in Stalmine, one upon Yarsmoor, extending to Combelay-carr, between Robert de Wath's and Henry de Stalmine's land; a half acre upon the Spen, between John de Stalmine's and Robert de Wath's land, extending north and south; and another half acre upon the Dykefurlong, between two strips belonging to John de Stalmine; together with the said grantor's share of Harecarr meadow, and common rights. [S.D. 1260-1268.]

29
Stalmin.
Idem Willel-
mus filius
Gilberti.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus, etc., dedi, etc., unum sellionem in Stalmin, qui vocatur Longlond in aquilonali parte Waingate versus mussam, habentem in se unam acram et unam percatam et xxvij rodefal; cum omnibus eisiammentis et libertatibus, etc.; tantæ terræ pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute, etc.; ita quod nec, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said William de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand] of one sellion in Stalmine called Longland, in the northern part of Waingate towards the moss, and containing one acre, one perch, and twenty-seven rodfalls of land, with all common rights and appurtenances. [S.D. 1260-1268.]

30
Stalmin.
Johannes
Capellanus
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes Capellanus de Stalmin dedi, etc., unam acram terræ in Stalmin, scilicet [illam] quæ jacet inter landam quæ fuit Galfridi de Stalmin et quandam landam quam Mathæus de Redeman habet de Ada filio Roberti de Stalmin in Scalingestudes, versus Le Mosgate de Staynole; tenendam et habendam, liberè, etc.; cum omnibus eisiammentis et

libertatibus, etc.; tantæ terræ pertinentibus; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia.¹

Istam acram Henricus filius Willelmi de Stalmin sibi dedi (*sic*) et postea idem Henricus nobis eandem in liberam et puram elemosinam confirmavit, unde solebat capere unum par cirotecarum.

Grant from John, chaplain of Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand] of one acre of land in Stalmine, lying between a strip which belonged to Geoffrey de Stalmine and another strip which Matthew de Redman held [by the grant] of Adam, son of Robert de Stalmine, in Scalingsteades, towards the Mossgate of Stainall, with all the appurtenances. [S.D. 1238-1260.]

Henry, son of William de Stalmine, gave that acre to John, chaplain of Stalmine; afterwards the said Henry confirmed it to us in frankalmoign. He used to receive a pair of gloves for this land.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus filius Simonis de Stalmin 31
dedi, etc., unam acram terræ et dimidiam, et duas rodefal Stalmin.
in Stalmin; unam scilicet et duas rodefal in campo de ffernibrec Willelmus
ex parte boreali illius loci qui dicitur Knag; et dimidiam acram filius
super Carfurlong ex parte orientali inter terram Roberti de Simonis de
Wath; tenendas et habendas, etc., de Henrico filio Willelmi et Stalmin.
hæredibus liberè et quietè, etc.; cum omnibus eisiamentis et Dominicum
libertatibus, etc.; tantæ terræ pertinentibus. Cum warantia et
testibus.

Istam nobis in liberam et puram elemosinam confirmavit Henricus filius Willelmi de Stalmin unde solebat capere unum par cirotecarum.

Grant from William, son of Simon de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of one and a half acre of land and two rodfalls in Stalmine: to wit, an acre and two rodfalls in Fernybrack field, on the north side of the place called Nab, and a half acre upon Carrfurlong on the eastern

¹ John, chaplain of Stalmine, did not grant this land in *frankalmoign*, because he held it from Henry de Stalmine by the yearly render of a pair of gloves. Henry afterwards remitted this service to the monks.

side, between land belonging to Robert de Wath, with all the appurtenances.

Henry, son of William de Stalmine, confirmed this land to us [the monks of Cockersand] in frankalmoign, from which he used to receive a pair of gloves. [S.D. 1238-1260.]

32
Stalmin.
Willelmus
filius
Siwardi.
Dominicum

SCIANT [omnes tam præsentes quam futuri] quod ego Will-
elmus filius Siwardi de Routheclive¹ Theobaldi et Avicia
uxor mea dedimus, [concessimus et hac præsenti carta mea con-
firmavi] (*sic*), Deo et beatæ [Mariæ et Abbati et Canonicis de
Cokersand], unum sellionem² in villa de Stalmin super Harekar-
furlong, et totam partem nostram in Routheclivewra ; cum
omnibus libertatibus et eisiamentis, etc. ; tantæ terræ pertinen-
tibus ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; pro salute animarum nostrarum,
etc. Cum warantia, etc. [Hiis testibus :—Johanne de Hacum-
shou, Ada de Stalmyn, Roberto be Syreburne, Simone de
Hamelton, Petro de Stanol, Ricardo de Ethelswic, Hugone de
Grenol, et aliis.]

Grant in frankalmoign from William, son of Siward de Rawcliffe
Theobald³ and Avice his wife, to God and St. [Mary of Cockersand],
of one seillon in Stalmine, upon Harecarrfurlong, and all their share of
Rawcliffe-wray, with the appurtenances, for the health of their souls.
Witnesses :—John de Hackensall, Adam de Stalmine, Robert de Sher-
burn, Simon de Hambleton, Peter de Stainall, Richard de Elswick,
Hugh de Greenhalgh, and others.⁴ [S.D. 1240-1259.]

33
Stalmin.
Confirmacio
Matilda filia
Alani.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Matilda filia Alani de Stalmin con-
cessi et hac præsenti, etc., confirmavi Deo, etc., omnes
donaciones quas Galfridus filius Alani pater meus⁵ (*sic*) eis con-
tulit, et sicut cartæ ipsius rationabiliter testantur, scilicet, etc.,

¹ Dodsworth : "Willielmus filius Suardi de Routhecliffe Theobaldi."

² Dodsworth : "quamdam partem terræ nostræ."

³ Now called OUT RAWCLIFFE.

⁴ Dodsworth MSS., xxxiii. fol. 39^b : "In cartis Wm. Butler de Rouclive, armigeri."

⁵ Either a mistake for *patris mei* or *frater meus*.

sicut divisæ continentur in cartis suis ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; cum omnibus libertatibus, etc. ; tantæ terræ pertinentibus. Ego verò in libera viduitate mea hanc confirmationem feci abbati et conventui ; pro salute animæ meæ et sponsi, etc. Cum testibus :—[Galfrido Arblastario, Willelmo de Carltun, Willelmo de Stalmin, Roberto fratre ejus, Adam de Mertun, Petro de Stalmin, Willelmo filio ejus.¹]

Confirmation by Matilda, daughter of Alan de Stalmine, to God [and the monks of Cockersand] of all the grants which her father Geoffrey, son of Alan de Stalmine, conferred upon them, as witness his charters : to wit, within the bounds contained in his charters² ; which confirmation she made in free viduity³ for the health of her soul and the soul of her husband. Witnesses :—Geoffrey Arbalestrier, William de Carleton, William de Stalmine, Robert his brother, Adam de Marton, Peter de Stalmine, and William his son. [S.D. 1206–1230.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Matilda, etc., dedi, etc., unam acram 34
 terræ meæ in Stalmin, scilicet in fernibrec, propinquiorem Stalmin.
 terræ Johannis de Aula in austro ; et omnes selliones⁴ qui spec- Eadem
 tant ad bovatom meam super Le buttas in orientali parte de Matilda.
 Argolepul ; cum communione et eisiamentis villæ, etc. ; quantum Dominicum
 pertinet ad tantam terram ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; pro salute,
 etc. ; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Matilda [to the monks of Cockersand] of one acre of her land in Stalmine, in Fernybrack, next to John of the Hall's land on the south, and all the seillons which belong

¹ Dodsworth MSS., liii. fol. 92^b.

² Nos. 6, 7, and 8 *supra*.

³ She had married William Marshall of Stalmine.

⁴ Selio, the land between two furrows. ploughed into a ridge to facilitate the surface drainage ; Old French, *seillon* ; Anglo-Saxon, *seelung*, a plough land. A seillon was not a definite measure of land, but varied from four to eight to the acre, according to the width between the furrows. A "butt" of land was identical with a seillon, the former name being rather used for those strips or ridges which abutted upon other strips of land, having no headland upon which to turn the plough. "Landa" was probably a strip of land containing one or more ridges or butts adjacent to each other, and belonging to one person ; perhaps it may best be translated "strip of land."

to her oxgang of land upon the Butts, on the eastern side of Argholepool, with common rights appertaining to so much land. [S.D. 1206-1246.]

35
Stalmin.
Eadem
Matilda.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Matilda dedi, etc., unum mesuagium cum orto super Holmum in Stalmin, sicut fossa circuit, in occidentali parte villæ de Stalmin, et tres selliones terræ: unum, cujus capud extendit ad fontem super Keldbrekewelle cum prato juxta eundem fontem ad capud ejusdem sellionis, et duos selliones super Mourhulles versus orientem, scilicet totam partem meam ibidem bovata meæ pertinentem; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute animæ, etc.; cum communi pastura et omnibus aliis, etc.; ita quod nec, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Matilda [to the monks of Cockersand] of a messuage and garden upon the Holme in Stalmine, surrounded by the ditch, in the western part of the town, and three seillons of land—one extending to the spring upon Kelbrick's well, with meadow over against the said spring, at the head of the said seillon; and two seillons upon Moorhills towards the east, comprising all the land there belonging to her oxgang, with common of pasture. [S.D. 1206-1246.]

36
Stalmin.
Eadem
Matilda.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., dedi, etc., unam landam super Harekarfurlong quæ vocatur Damland, et unum buth juxta Arecholepul; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute, etc.; liberè, quietè, etc.; cum communione et eisiamentis tantæ terræ pertinentibus; ita quod nec ego, nec aliquis hæredum, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Matilda [to the monks of Cockersand] of one strip of land upon Harecarrfurlong, called Damland, and a butt over against Argholepool, with common of pasture. [S.D. 1206-1246.]

[fol. 24.]
37
Stalmin.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Robertus de Syreburne dedi, [Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand], etc., quasdam porciones terræ [meæ] in villa (*territorio*) de Stalmin, scilicet unam lan-

dam super campum de Scalingestudes, propinquiorem terræ Robertus
 Johannis filii Adæ Beufund, in aquilonali parte et in australi de Syre-
 terræ filii Willelmi filii Gilberti de Neusum, cujus una extremitas burne.
 tendit versus Harekar et alia usque ad mussam de Stalmin ; et Dominicum
 aliam landam in campo de Dicfurlong propinquiorem terræ
 Henrici de Stalmin in orientali parte et in occidente terræ
 dicti Willelmi filii Gilberti, cujus una extremitas tendit usque ad
 capitalem sellionem dicti Henrici super Harecarfurlong et alia
 usque ad Crosfurlong ; et duas landas in campo de Scalingestudes
 quæ jacent proprius Le Stainbrige excepta una de terra Roberti
 de Wath, quarum quædam extremitates extendunt se versus
 stagnum et aliæ usque Oxholm, et unam dimidiam landam in
 Yarsmurfurlong propinquiorem terræ Dominæ de Stalmin et
 terram Henrici de Stalmin ex altera in orientali parte. [Testi-
 bus :—Domino Willelmo Pincerna, Domino Ricardo, fratre ejus,
 militibus ; Galfrido de Hacunyshou, Willelmo de Thorntona,
 Waltero de Carletona, Alano de Thorneton, et multis aliis.¹]

Præterea dedi et præsentī scripto quietam clamavi, etc., eisdem Quieta
 totam terram quam de eis tenui in villa de Staynole ; pro salute clamantia.
 animæ, etc. ; in liberam, puram, etc. Ceterum volo si aliquod Staynole.
 instrumentum imposterum penes inveniatur de dictis terris, quod
 dictis religiosis obesse potuerit : omnino nullas vires habeat. Cum
 warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Robert de Sherburn [to the monks of
 Cockersand] of certain parcels of land in Stalmine : to wit, one strip
 upon Scalingsteads field, next to land of John, son of Adam Beaufont,
 on the north, and on the south to land of William, son of Gilbert de
 Newsham, extending at one end to Harecarr, at the other to Stalmine
 moss ; another strip in Dykefurlong field, next to Henry de Stalmine's
 land, on the east ; and on the west to land of the said William, son of
 Gilbert, extending at one end to the said Henry's chief seillon upon
 Harecarrfurlong, at the other to Crossfurlong ; two strips in Scalingstead
 field, lying near the Stone bridge, and separated therefrom by one of
 Robert de Wath's strips, extending at one end towards the Mill dam,
 and at the other to Oxholme ; and one half strip in Yarsmoorfurlong,

¹ Dodsworth MSS., liii. fol. 85^b.

adjoining the Lady of Stalmine's land on the one side, and Henry de Stalmine's on the east side. Witnesses:—Sir William le Botiler, and Sir Richard, his brother, knights; Geoffrey de Hackensall, William de Thornton, Walter de Carleton, Alan de Thornton, and many others. [s.d. 1262–1268.]

The said Robert de Sherburn also granted and quit-claimed to the said monks in frankalmoign, for the benefit of his soul, the land which he held of them in Stainall, directing that if hereafter any legal writ should be issued affecting the said lands, which might be prejudicial to the said monks, it should be altogether of no effect. [s.d. 1262–1268.]

38
Stalmin.
Johannes
filius Wil-
helmi.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes filius Willelmi de Stalmin dedi, etc., totum pratum meum et omnes perticulas prati quas habui in Harekar; cum omnibus pertinentiis, sine aliquo retenemento; in liberam, puram, etc. Cum testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of William de Stalmin [to the monks of Cockersand], of all his meadow and parcels of meadow in Harecarr, with the appurtenances. [s.d. 1250–1268.]

Idem
Johannes.
Vacat.
Ista carta
vacat quia
non sigil-
lata fuit,
eo quod
fregit con-
vencionem
eundo pro
sigillo suo
et non
rediit.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes, etc., dedi, etc., quatuor landas terræ meæ in Stalmin; unam super fernibrec inter terram Willelmi de Wra et terram dictorum canonicorum de Cockersand, et aliam landam in Wildemarefold inter terram de ffurnes et terram Henrici de Stalmin; et terciam landam in nova terra inter terram ejusdem Henrici et terram Willelmi de Stalmin; et quartam super Yarsemur inter terram Johannis de Thorinton ex utraque parte; cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; in liberam, puram, etc.; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign by the said John [to the monks of Cockersand] of four strips of land in Stalmine, one upon Fernybrack, between William de Wray's land and the said monks' land; another in Wildmærefold, between land belonging to [the monks of] Furness and Henry de Stalmine's land; the third in the new land between the said Henry's land and William de Stalmine's land; and the fourth upon Yarsmoor,

between John de Thornton's land on either side, with all the appurtenances. [S.D. 1268-1272.]

This charter is void, because it was never sealed, for the reason that [the said John] broke the agreement by going for his seal and failing to return.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes filius Adæ de Stalmin 39
dedi, etc., unam acram terræ super Harekarfurlong, unde Stalmin.
dimidia acra jacet inter terram Willelmi de Wra et terram Wil- Johannes
lelmi de Camera, cujus una extremitas tendit apud orientem et filius Adæ.
altera apud occidentem; et alia dimidia acra jacet inter terram Dominicum
Alani filii Ricardi et terram Johannis de Chorelton, extendens se
apud orientem et occidentem; tenendam et habendam, etc.;
cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et libertatibus et eisiamentis tantæ
terræ in villa de Stalmyn pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc.;
ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of Adam de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of one acre of land upon Harecarrfurlong: to wit, half an acre of land lying east and west between William de Wray's and William of the Chamber's land, and the other half acre of land lying east and west between land of Alan, son of Richard, and John de Chorlton's land, with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1268-1272.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus filius Willelmi clerici de 40
Hamelton legavi cum corpore meo deo, etc., tres dimidias Stalmin.
landas terræ meæ in Stalmin, jacentes super Yarsemure inter Willelmus
terras dictorum abbatis et conventus, unde extremitates dictarum filius
landarum una extendit se apud austrum et altera apud aquilo- Willelmi.
nem; cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento; in Dominicum
liberam, puram, etc.; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et
testibus.

Testamentary grant in frankalmoign from William, son of William, the clerk of Hambleton [to the monks of Cockersand], of three half strips of land in Stalmine, lying upon Yarsemoor, northward and southward,

between land belonging to the said abbot and convent on either side.
[S.D. 1268-1272.]

41
Stalmin.
Robertus.
Avicia.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Robertus filius Gregorii de Winmer-
lege et Avicia sponsa mea dedimus, concessimus, etc. Deo
et beatæ Mariæ, etc., totam terram nostram cum omnibus suis
pertinentiis sine aliquo retenemento quam habuimus in Stalmin,
videlicet sex acras terræ arabilis et unam acram prati cum duobus
toftis in prædicta villa de Stalmin; habendam et tenendam dictis
abbati et conventui et eorum successoribus inperpetuum; cum
omnibus libertatibus et eisiamentis prædictæ terræ pertinentibus;
in liberam, puram, etc.; sicut aliqua elemosina, etc. Et nos verò
prædicti Robertus et Avicia memoratam terram cum prædictis
toftis et omnibus suis pertinentiis dictis abbati, etc.; warantiza-
bimus, defendemus, et adquietabimus. Cum testibus.

Grant in frankmoign and quit-claim by Robert, son of Gregory de
Winmarleigh and Avice his wife, to God and St. Mary of Cockersand,
of all their land in Stalmine: to wit, six acres of arable and one of
meadow, with two tofts in the said town, and the appurtenances. [S.D.
1268-1272.]

[fol. 24^b]
42
Stalmin.
ffinalis
Concordia.
Robertus et
Avicia.
Dominicum

HÆC est finalis concordia facta in curia Domini regis apud
Lancastre, a die Purificationis beatæ Mariæ in quindecim
dies anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis quinquagesimo
sexto, coram Waltero de Helyun, Johannis de Oketon, Petro de
Cestria et Willelmo de Northburgh, justiciariis itinerantibus et
aliis Domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi præsentibus; inter abbatem
de Cokersand querentem et Robertum filium Gregorii de Win-
merley et Aviciam uxorem ejus inpedientes, de duobus toftis,
sex acris terræ et una acra prati cum pertinentiis in Stalmyn,
unde placitum warantiæ cartæ summonitum fuit inter eos in
eadem curia, scilicet quod prædicti Robertus et Avicia recognov-
erunt prædictum tenementum cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius
abbatis et ecclesiæ suæ de Cokersand, ut illud quod idem abbas

et ecclesia sua prædicta habent de dono prædictorum Roberti et Aviciæ, habendum et tenendum eidem abbati et successoribus suis et ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ de prædictis Roberto et Avicia et hæredibus ipsius Aviciæ; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam; liberam et quietam ab omni sæculari servicio et exactione in perpetuum. Et prædicti Robertus et Avicia et hæredes ipsius Aviciæ warantizabunt, acquietabunt et defendent eidem abbati et successoribus suis et ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ totum tenementum prædictum cum pertinentiis, ut liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, absque aliquo servicio inde faciendo, contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Et idem abbas recepit prædictos Robertum et Aviciam et hæredes ipsius Aviciæ in singulis beneficiis et orationibus quæ decetero fient in ecclesia sua prædicta in perpetuum.¹

Fine levied in the Court of the King [16 Feb., 1272] at Lancaster, in the quinzaine of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, 56 Henry III. [16th February, 1272], between the Abbot of Cockersand, plaintiff, and Robert, son of Gregory de Winmarleigh and Avice his wife, impedients, concerning two tofts, six acres of land and one of meadow, with appurtenances, in Stalmine, whereof a plea of warranty of charter had been summoned between them in the said Court. The said Robert and Avice acknowledged the said tenement to be the right of the abbot and church of Cockersand, as that which they have of the gift of the said Robert and Avice, to hold of the said Robert and Avice and her heirs in frankalmoign, with warranty, &c. The said abbot received the said Robert and Avice and her heirs into every benefit and prayer henceforth to be made in the said church.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Matilda quondam uxor Roberti de 43
Singilton, in viduitate mea dedi, etc., unam acram terræ Stalmin.
et dimidiam in Stalmin quam petebam coram justiciariis itiner- Matilda.
antibus apud Lancastre; habendam, etc.; in liberam, puram,
etc.; sicut aliqua elemosina, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

¹ Feet of Fines, *temp.* Henry III. Lancashire, No. 169.

Grant in frankalmoign from Matilda, the widow of Robert de Singleton, in her viduity [to the monks of Cockersand], of one and a half acre of land in Stalmine, for which she sued before the justices at Lancaster. [S.D. 1268-1280.]

44
Stalmin.
Willelmus
filius
Alani.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus filius Alani filii Ricardi de Stalmin dedi, etc., [Canonicis de Cokersand] unam dimidiam acram terræ in Stalmin cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in campo de Yarsmure, illam videlicet quam pater meus eisdem canonicis assignavit et legavit cum corpore suo; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute animæ patris mei, etc. Cum warantia et testibus:— [Galfrido de Hacunshou, Johanne de Stalmyne, Alano de Hacunshou, Henrico de Stalmine, Johanne de Leylond, Willelmo de Hamulton, Johanne de Syreburne, Thoma de Hamelton, et aliis.¹]

Grant in frankalmoign from William, son of Alan, son of Richard de Stalmine, to the monks of Cockersand, for the health of the soul of his father [Alan], of half an acre of land in Stalmine, upon Yarsmoor field, which his said father had bequeathed by a testamentary grant to the said monks. Witnesses:—Geoffrey de Hackensall, John de Stalmine, Alan de Hackensall, Henry de Stalmine, John de Leyland, William de Hambleton, John de Sherburn, Thomas de Hambleton, and others. [S.D. 1268-1284.]

45
Stalmin.
Willelmus
filius Wil-
elmi de
Hamelton.
Dominicum

NOVERINT universi, etc., quod ego Willelmus filius Wil-
elmi, clerici de Hamelton dedi, etc., tres selliones terræ
meæ in Stalmine in campo de Yarsmure, de Henri heuedlond
usque Cumblowekar continuè juxta terram prædictorum abbatis
et conventus; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute animæ meæ,
etc.; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from William, son of William, the clerk of Hambleton [to the monks of Cockersand], for the health of his soul, of three seillons of his land in Stalmine, upon Yarsmoor field, between

¹ Dodsworth MSS., liii. fol. 86^b.

Henry's headland and Combela-carr, and lying contiguous to land belonging to the said monks. [S.D. 1268-1284.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes, dominus de Stalmin concessi et testimonio præsentis scripti confirmavi pro me et hæredibus meis, Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand totam terram cum prato et toftis in villa de Stalmin quam habent de dono Roberti filii Gregorii de Wynmerlegh et Aviciæ uxoris ejus; in liberam, puram, etc.; cum communione et esiamenis prædictæ villæ pertinentibus; silicet pasturam viij bobus et vj vaccis cum sequela earum unius anni et xx ovibus; ita quod nec ego, etc.; aliquid de prædicta terra cum pertinenciis exigere decetero, nisi oraciones et oracionis suffragea. Et quia volo, etc., quod hæc mea concessio et confirmacio rata sit imperpetuum et stabilis, præsentis scripto sigillum meum apposui pro me et hæredibus meis, etc. Hiis testibus:—[Galfrido de Hacounsawe, Willelmo de Singleton, Alano filio ejus, Amarico de Lechamton, Willelmo de Eccliston, etc.²]

46
Johannes dominus de Stalmin.
Adhuc sunt vj cartæ non scriptæ¹

Confirmation by John, Lord of Stalmine, of the grant in frankalmoign from Robert son of Gregory de Winmarleigh and Avice his wife [to the monks of Cokersand] of land, meadow, and tofts in Stalmine, with common rights for eight oxen, seven cows and their offspring of one year, and twenty sheep, and all the appurtenances, saving only to the said John, orisons and supplicatory mediation. Witnesses:—Geoffrey de Hackensall, William de Singleton, Alan his son, Aumary de Leckhampton, and William de Eccleston. [S.D. 1268-1284.]

[At the foot of the page] Summa acrarum de Stalmin xlxv (*sic*) acrarum.

¹ Henricus Beufront (*i.e.*, fair face) de Stalmin dedit Abbathix de Cokersand, unam acram terræ in Stalmin. Testibus:—Galfrido de Hacunshou, Johanne fratre ejus, Alano de Hacunshou, Johanne filio ejus, Johanne de Laylond. [S.D. 1268-1284.] (Dodsworth MSS., liii. fol. 92^b.)

² Dodsworth MSS., liii. fol. 91^b.

[fol. 25]

1

Staynole

citra Wir.²

Siwardus.

Dominicum

SCIANT præsentēs, etc., quod ego Siwardus filius Ucke¹ dedi, etc., dimidiam unius bovatae terrae meae et quicquid mihi pertinet de mesuagiis inter domum Gregorii et rivulum, et Culnelond et proximum lond illi et Medweplod in Staynole; in liberam, puram, etc., cum communione et eisiamentis prædictae villae, liberè, quietè, etc., pro salute animae, etc. Cum testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Siward, son of Huck [to the monks of Cockersand], of the moiety of one oxgang of his land, and all that belonged to him of the messuages between Gregory's house and the brook, with the Kilneland, and the next strip of land to it, and Medowplot, lying in Stainall, with common of pasture. [S.D. 1185-1190.]

2

Staynole.

Bovata.

Eva.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Domina Eva, filia Roberti de Stalmin dedi, etc., unam bovatae terrae in Staynole, cum tofto et omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus infra villam et extra; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni exactione seculari et servicio. Et concedo et confirmo eciam omnia mesuagia a tofto Henrici usque ad Kerrum in orientali parte prædictae villae, et tres selliones proximos eisdem mesuagiis et Medweplot, quæ sponsus meus Siwardus præfatis fratribus dederat; in puram et perpetuam, etc., pro salute, etc. Cum testibus.

¹ Stainall probably consisted of one carucate of land. In the reign of Henry II. it was held in thanage by Robert de Stalmine, who gave six oxgangs of this land to Siward son of Huck, in marriage with his daughter Eva; which land was afterwards held by their two sons Richard and Henry. Robert de Stalmine gave the remaining two oxgangs to his son Henry de Stainall, who had issue Richard and William, and Hamon who became a lay brother in the Abbey of Furness. The land descended to the issue of Richard and William.

In the reign of Henry II. Stainall *ultra* Wyre, now known as Steyna, was held, together with Thornton, by Robert de Winwick, who gave it to Ughtred, son of Huck. The land was one carucate, held in drengage. Ughtred, son of Huck, afterwards gave all, or part of it, to William, son of Swain, of Carleton, in marriage with his daughter Matilda. Matilda was afterwards married by King John to Richard de Workedley. At the date of the Survey recorded in the *Testa de Nevill*, c. 1212, Steyna was held by Alan de Singleton, grandson of Ughtred, son of Huck.

² This township lay on both banks of the river Wyre; *Staynole citra Wir*, on the eastern side, *Staynole ultra Wir*, on the western; now known respectively as *Stainall* and *Steyna*.

Grant in frankalmoign from the Lady Eva, daughter of Robert de Stalmine [to the monks of Cockersand], of an oxgang of land in Stainall, with a toft and the appurtenances within the town and without; and confirmation of all the messuages in the eastern part of the town, between Henry's toft and the Carr, and of three seillons next to the said messuages, and of the Meadowplot, which Siward her husband had given to the said brethren. [S.D. 1185-1190.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Henricus filius Roberti, dedi, etc.,
 unum toftum in orientali parte villæ, inter toftum quod fuit
 Henrici ex una parte et toftum quod fuit Sesar ex altera, in
 puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberè et quietè, etc., ab omni
 servicio seculari; pro salute animæ, etc. Cum testibus.

3

Staynole.
 Henricus
 filius Ro-
 berti.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from Henry [de Stainall], son of Robert [de Stalmine, to the monks of Cockersand], of a toft in the eastern part of the town of Stainall, lying between the toft which was formerly Henry's and that which was formerly Sesar's. [S.D. 1205-1223.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Henricus filius Siwardi dedi, etc.,
 quoddam toftum in Staynole, scilicet duarum per[ti]carum
 in longitudine et undecim in latitudine, perca autem xx pedium,
 proximius Karro, præter unum toftum in occidentali parte ejus-
 dem villæ, et dimidiam acram in orientali parte in proximiori
 furlongo domui prædictorum fratrum; in puram et perpetuam,
 etc., liberè et quietè, cum communione et omnibus eisiamentis
 feodi mei prædictæ villæ; pro salute animæ, etc. Cum testibus.

4

Staynole.
 Henricus
 filius Si-
 wardi.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from Henry, son of Siward [to the monks of Cockersand], of a toft in Stainall next to the Carr, two perches in length and eleven in width, of twenty feet to the perch; another toft in the western part of the town, and half an acre in the eastern part of the same, in the furlong next to the said brethren's house, with common rights and easements. [S.D. 1205-1223.]

5
 Staynole.
 Ricardus
 filius Si-
 wardi.
 Dominicum] SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus filius Siwardi dedi, concessi,
 etc., unam bovatom terræ in Staynole, quam domina Eva
 mater mea dedit eis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum
 tofto et omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus, liberam et quietam,
 etc. Confirmavi etiam omnia mesuagia a tofto Henrici usque
 Karrum in orientali parte villæ et tres selliones proximos eisdem
 mesuagiis et Medweplot, quæ pater meus Siwardus præfatis
 fratribus dederat, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam; pro salute
 animæ meæ, etc. Cum testibus.

Confirmation by Richard, son of Siward [to the monks of Cocker-
 sand], of the grant in frankalmoign of one oxgang of land in Stainall,
 which the Lady Eva his mother gave to them, with a toft and all ap-
 purtenances; also confirmation of all the messuages between Henry's
 toft and the Carr in the eastern part of the town, of three seillons next
 to the said messuages, and of the Medowplot, which Siward, his father,
 had given to them in free alms. [S.D. 1205-1223.]

6
 Staynole.
 Idem Ricar-
 dus.
 Dominicum] OMNIBUS, etc., Ricardus, [etc.], salutem. Noveritis me
 dedisse, etc., quandam porcionem terræ in Staynol, scilicet
 unum toftum quod jacet inter toftum Henrici et toftum Yduni,
 cum duabus acris, scilicet dimidiam quam Alanus tenuit in Long-
 furlong in parte australi domus meæ, et unam acram in eodem
 furlongo, cujus caput orientis (*sic*) tendit ad acram quam pater
 meus dedit eisdem fratribus, et aliud caput ad viam quæ venit a
 de Staynole ad Cumbelowe, et primam perticulam quam habeo
 in Bonghefurlong propinquiore ad capitale lond Adæ hominis mei
 in aquilone, et aliam perticulam quam habeo in eodem furlongo,
 cujus unum capud tendit ad capitale lond prædictorum fratrum,
 et aliud ad Wyr; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum com-
 munionem et eisiamentis, etc., feodi mei prædictæ villæ, etc., liberè
 et quietè, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Richard [to the monks of
 Cockersand], of a portion of land in Stainall, to wit, a toft lying between
 Henry's and Guy's respective tofts; together with two acres of land, of

which half an acre, which Alan had, lies in the Longfurlong to the south of the grantor's house, one acre in the same furlong, extending at the eastern end to the acre which his father gave to the said brethren, and at the other to the way leading from Stainall to Combelay; a small parcel of land which he has in Longfurlong, next the headland belonging to Adam his man (villein) on the north; and another small parcel in the same furlong, extending at one end to the headland belonging to the said brethren, and at the other to Wyre; with common rights and easements. [S.D. 1205-1223.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus dedi, etc., tres londes in 7
 Staynole, in Bonkefurlong et quicquid mihi pertinet de Staynole.
 mesuagiis inter domum Gregorii et rivulum, et quinque londes et Idem Ricardus.
 dimidium in furlongo orientali a domibus eorum fratrum, scilicet
 inter domum et stratam cum omnibus eisiamentis, etc., et omnes Dominicum
 donaciones quas pater meus eis dedit, in puram et perpetuam,
 etc., liberè et quietè, etc., pro salute, etc. Cum testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Richard [to the monks of Cockersand], of three strips of land in Stainall, upon Bankfurlong, and whatever belonged to him of the messuages lying between Gregory's house and the brook; and five strips of land and a half strip in the furlong on the west side of the said brethren's houses, to wit, between the house and the highway; with confirmation of all his father's grants to them. [S.D. 1205-1223.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus dedi, etc., omnes perticulas 8
 quæ pertinent ad meas tres bovatas terræ, in furlongo ori- Staynole.
 entali a domibus eorundem fratrum, videlicet inter domum et Idem Ricardus.
 stratam; in puram et perpetuam, etc., liberè et quietè, cum com-
 munione et eisiamentis prædictæ villæ, pro salute, etc. Cum Dominicum
 warantia et testibus.

Omnes istas terras Agnes sponsa ejus nobis confirmavit, pro salute animæ suæ. Cum testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Richard [to the monks of Cockersand], of all the small parcels of land belonging to his three

oxgangs of land, in the furlong on the east side of the brethren's houses, to wit, between the house and the highway, with common of pasture and easements. [S.D. 1205-1223.]

Agnes his wife afterwards confirmed these lands, for the health of her soul.

9
Confirmacio
Petrus de
Stalmin.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Petrus de Stalmin concessi, etc., totam donacionem quam Eva soror mea et Siwardus vir ejus et Ricardus filius ejus et Henricus frater meus dederunt prædictæ ecclesiæ in Staynole, scilicet unam bo[fol. 25^b]vatam terræ cum omnibus pertinenciis infra villam et extra, cum mesuagiis et portiunculis quæ adjecta sunt, sicut cartæ eorum protestantur; in liberam, puram, etc., pro salute, etc.; cum libertatibus villæ, etc., et cum testibus.

Confirmation by Peter de Stalmine [to the church of Cockersand] of all the grants which his sister Eva, Siward her husband, Richard her son, and Henry, brother of the said Peter, gave to the said church, in Stainall, to wit, one oxgang of land with the appurtenances, within the town and without, with the messuages and small portions of land which have been added thereto, as witness their charters. [S.D. 1205-1223.]

10
Confirmacio
Laurencius.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Laurencius filius Ricardi concessi, etc., omnes donaciones quas pater meus eis dedit in elemosina, sicut cartæ illius testantur; pro salute animæ, etc. Cum testibus.

Confirmation by Lawrence, son of Richard [to the monks of Cockersand], of all the grants which his father made to them in frankalmoign; as witness his charters. [S.D. 1235-1260.]

11
Staynole.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Henricus filius Ricardi, cum Bucca,^{*} dedi, etc., unam acram terræ in Staynole, et quicquid michi pertinet de mesuagiis inter domum Gregorii et rivulum; in

^{*} Literally "with the mouth"; perhaps he had a hare-lip.

puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum communione villæ quantum ad feodum meum pertinet, liberè et quietè ab omni exactione seculari et servicio, in propinquiori furlongo domui suæ, scilicet eis in eisia ; pro salute animæ meæ, etc. Cum testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Henry, son of Richard [to the monks of Cockersand], for the health of his soul, of one acre of land in Stainall, and whatever belongs to him of the messuages between Gregory's house and the brook ; with common of pasture appertaining to his fee, in the furlong next to their house, to wit, in easements for them. [S.D. 1235-1260.]

SCIANT præsentēs, etc., quod ego Rogerus filius Henrici de 12
 Staynol dedi, etc., unam bovata[m] terræ integram cum Staynole.
 omnibus suis pertinenciis in Staynole ; tenendam, etc., liberè, Rogerus
 quietè, pacificè, etc. ; cum omnibus libertatibus et eisiamentis, filius
 quæ sunt vel esse potuerunt infra villam de Staynole vel ex- Henricus.
 tra prædictæ bovatae pertinentibus ; reddendo inde annuatim Bovata.
 mihi et hæredibus meis, quinque denarios ad quatuor terminos Dominicum
 anni ; ad Natale domini j denarium et quadrantem, et ad Pascha
 j denarium et quadrantem, et ad festum sancti Johannis bap-
 tistæ j denarium et quadrantem, et ad festum sancti Michaelis
 j denarium et quadrantem ; illos scilicet quinque denarios quos
 ego et hæredes mei debemus reddere annuatim capitali domino
 nostro pro omni servicio exactione et demanda ad me vel hære-
 des meos pertinentibus, salvo forinseco servicio. Pro hac autem
 donacione et cartæ meæ confirmacione dederunt mihi dictus
 Abbas et Conventus x marcas argenti. Ego verò, etc., scilicet
 (*sic*) warantia et testibus.

Istam autem bovata[m] sicut præscriptum est cum omnibus
 suis pertinenciis de verbo ad verbo (*sic*) confirmavit nobis et
 dedit Willelmus filius ejus in omnibus sicut præscriptum est.
 Præterea ego Willelmus dedi et concessi, etc. ; homagia et re-
 levia et omnia alia servicia quæcumque ratione prædictæ bovatae
 terræ ad me vel hæredes meos decetero potuerunt pertinere,
 præter prædictos v denarios. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant from Roger, son of Henry de Stainall [to the monks of Cockersand], of one entire oxgang of land in Stainall with the appurtenances, for five pence yearly rent, payable at Christmas, at Easter, at the feast of St. John the Baptist, and at Michaelmas, by equal instalments, which he owed for all services to his chief lord, saving the service due to the King. For which grant and confirmation the said abbot and monks gave him ten marks of silver. [S.D. 1246-1262.]

William his son granted and confirmed the said oxgang of land with the appurtenances to the said monks, and further granted to them the homage, reliefs, and all other services which might hereafter belong to him and his heirs by virtue of the said oxgang, except the said annual rent of five pence. [S.D. 1246-1268.]

13
Staynole.
Rogerus
filius
Henrici.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Rogerus dedi, etc., tres landas in Staynole, quarum una jacet super Longfurlong in australi parte villæ, cujus unum capud extendit usque ad stratam quæ vocatur Alsergate et aliud usque ad viam quæ vadit de Staynole usque Cumblowe; est autem et alia: scilicet pars mea propinquior Argolestan in australi parte super le Bonkefurlong; tercia vero est: scilicet pars mea propinquior Argolestan in aquilonali parte super eundem furlong; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute, etc.; ita, etc.; et si aliqua demanda imposterum huic terræ evenerit: de residuo feodi mei adquietabitur. Cum warantia, etc.

Grant in frankalmoign from Roger, son of Henry [to the monks of Cockersand], of three strips of land in Stainall; one in the Longfurlong in the southern part of the town, extending from the highway called Alsergate to the way running between Stainall and Combellow; another, being his share upon Bankfurlong in the southern part next to Argolestan; and the third, his share upon the southern part of the same field next Argolestan. Any future claim made upon this land, to be discharged out of the residue of his fee. [S.D. 1246-1268.]

14
Staynole.
Idem Rogerus.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod dedi, etc., duas acras terræ in Staynole, unam super Argolf, incipiendo ad primam partem meam de le Hutrake usque ad Argolstan, donec perficiatur una acra terræ; et unam acram in orientali parte de Argolgate, incipiendo

ad terram prædictorum fratrum versus aquilonalem partem de Argolstan, donec una acra perficiatur ; et unam landam super le Norfurlong, scilicet orientalem partem meam, cum corpore meo ; tenendas, etc. ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; pro salute, etc. Cum warrantia et testibus.

Testamentary grant in frankalmoign from the said Roger [to the monks of Cockersand] of two acres of land in Stainall, one upon Argolf, commencing at his first portion of land from the Outrake towards Argolstan, until an acre be completed ; another acre in the eastern part of Argolgate, commencing at the said Brethren's land, towards the north part of Argolstan, until an acre be completed ; and one strip of land, being the eastern part of his land upon the Northfurlong. [S.D. 1246-1262.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Robertus filius Henrici dedi, etc., 15
 S tres selliones terræ meæ in Staynole, unum qui est tercius Staynole.
 a villa de Staynol ex parte occidentali, inter villam et viam, et Robertus
 alium sellionem in Kerfurlong super Argehole, scilicet quartum filius
 a parte aquilonali de Argeholestan, et tercium sellionem, scilicet Henrici.
 totam partem meam propinquiorem cruci de Cumbelowe a parte Dominicum
 australi ; in puram et perpetuam, liberè et quietè, etc., cum comunione et eisiamentis, etc. ; pro salute, etc. Cum warrantia. Si aliquid servitium vel demanda ad supradictam terram evenierit : de residuo feodi, etc. Cum testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Robert, son of Henry [to the monks of Cockersand], of three seillons of his land in Stainall ; one, being the third from the town on the western side, between the town and the road ; another, in Carrfurlong upon Arghole, being the fourth from the northern side of Argholestan ; and the third, being all his share next Combelaw Cross on the south ; with common of pasture, and proviso that if any service or demand should hereafter be made upon this land, it should be discharged out of the residue of his fee. [S.D. 1246-1262.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Petrus filius Ricardi dedi, etc., unum 16
 S sellionem in Staynole, scilicet tercium a strata magna quæ Petrus filius
 venit de Cumlowe ad S[t]almin, cujus una extremitas tendit Ricardi.

Dominicum versus foveam monachorum et altera versus pratum de Staynole; in puram et perpetuam, etc.; liberè, etc.; ab omni servicio seculari; cum communia et omnibus eisiamentis prædictæ villæ. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Peter, son of Richard de Stainall [to the monks of Cockersand], of one seillon of land in Stainall, being the third from the highway between Combelaw and Stalmine, extending from the monk's dyke to Stainall meadow; with common of pasture. [s.d. 1235-1262.]

[fol. 26.]
17 SCIENT, etc., quod dedi, etc., unam landam super Arghole in medio terræ sabulوناتæ dictorum canonicorum, cujus una extremitas buttat apud Wir, et alia urga magnam viam; et dimidiam landam super Mourhulles, cujus una extremitas buttat orientem et altera versus occidentem; et dimidiam landam super Cumblawe in australi parte crucis, cujus una extremitas buttat usque ad bankam et alteram usque ad viam; et totum situm et locum veteris Goredule meæ in occidentali parte villæ de Staynole et totam partem meam in crofto ad aquilonarem exitum villæ; cum communi pastura et omnibus eisiamentis villæ, etc.; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute, etc.; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Staynole.
Petrus filius
Ricardi.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from Peter, son of Richard de Stainall [to the monks of Cockersand], of a strip of land upon Arghole, in the midst of the said monk's sandy land, extending between Wyre and the highway; a half strip upon Moorhills extending east and west; another half strip upon Combelaw, to the south of the Cross extending from the [river] bank to the road; and the whole site of his ancient Gored-dale,¹ in the western part of Stainall, together with his share of the croft at the north end of the town, with common of pasture. [s.d. 1235-1262.]

¹ The corners of arable fields, which could not from their shape be cut up into the usual parallel strips, were divided into tapering pieces, pointed at one end, and called "gores" or "gored acres."—*Seebohm*. A "dale" was any land enclosed and allotted, or "dealt" among the owners of town-lands. Sometimes the word takes the forms of "dole" or "dalt." Allotments of turbary are sometimes known in North Lancashire as "Bracken-dales" or "Moss-dales."

SCIANT, etc., quod dedi, etc., unam landam et dimidiam in 18
 Staynole Boythim, et unam dimidiam landam super Mor- Staynole.
 furlong, extendentem se usque in grangiam de Stalmin, et unam Idem Petrus
 dimidiam landam in australi parte de Argoleston, et dimidiam Dominicum
 landam ex altera parte Argoleston super Bancfurlong et unum
 buttum super Turnebuttes, proximum Sergentebuttes, cum omni-
 bus libertatibus, etc.; pro salute, etc; in liberam, puram, etc; ita,
 etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Peter [to the monks of Cocker-
 sand] of one strip and a half of land in Stainall, upon Booth-holme;
 half a strip upon Moorfurlong extending up to Stalmine Grange; half a
 strip in the southern part of Argholestan, and half a strip on the other
 side of Argholestan, upon Bankfurlong; and a butt upon Turnbutts,
 next to Serjeantbutts, with all liberties, etc. [s.d. 1235-1262.]

SCIANT, etc., dedi, etc., unam acram in Staynole, scilicet 19
 dimidium sellionem in Cumbelawe quem semita de Ham- Staynole.
 elton transversat, et alium dimidium sellionem in eodem campo Idem Petrus
 versus aquilonem, qui vocatur Capilhalfond, et unum heuedland Dominicum
 in australi extremitate Crofti beatæ Mariæ de Cokersand versus
 mossam, et dimidium sellionem in longfurlong propinquiorem
 domui Ricardi filii Aviciæ in austro et dimidium sellionem in
 boncfurlong ex opposito ultra viam. Et per aliam cartam unam
 landam super Morfurlong in australi parte, cujus unum caput
 buttat super Doketisdiche et aliud super pottam in Mora; in
 liberam, puram, etc.; cum communione et eisiamenis, etc., dictæ
 villæ tantæ terræ pertinentibus; pro salute animæ, etc.; ita quod,
 etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Peter [to the monks of Cocker-
 sank] of one acre of land in Stainall, to wit, half a seillon in Combelaw,
 which the footpath from Hambleton crosses; another half seillon in the
 same field, towards the north, called Chapel "half-land"; a headland at
 the south end of the Croft of St. Mary of Cockersand, towards the moss;
 half a seillon in the Long furlong next the house of Richard, the son of
 Avice, on the south, and half a seillon in Bank furlong, opposite the

highway. By another charter, a strip of land upon Moor furlong in the southern part, abutting at one end upon Ducket's ditch, at the other upon the pot-hole¹ on the moor; with common of pasture, etc. [S.D. 1235-1262.]

20
Staynole. Idem Petrus Dominicum
SCIANT, etc., quod ego Petrus dedi, etc., duas acras terræ in Staynole, unam in australi parte de Cumbelawecros juxta Stanreys, et alteram super Nortfurlong; et quod ibi defuerit de una acra perficietur ultra viam juxta Risegreve.

Et per aliam cartam unam dimidiam landam in occidentali parte villæ de Staynole, cujus unum caput tendit versus Goredulam meam, et aliud versus Hutrakes; in liberam, puram, etc.; cum communione et eisiamenis, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus; pro salute, etc.; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Peter [to the monks of Cockersand] of two acres of land in Stainall, one in the southern part of Combelaw cross over against the Stanneries, the other upon the North furlong; any deficiency of one acre to be made up across the road over against Risegreve. By another charter [he granted to them] half a strip of land in the western part of Stainall town, extending at one end towards his Goredale, at the other towards the outrakes;² with common of pasture, etc. [S.D. 1235-1262.]

21
Staynole. Idem Petrus Dominicum
SCIANT, etc., quod ego Petrus dedi, etc., duas landas juxta Hulle de Grenole in Staynoll, incipiendo apud Collan (*sic*), sequendo usque ad magnam viam versus villam.

Et per aliam cartam, unam dimidiam acram terræ, quæ jacet inter magnam landam ad le Wallegate, quam habent de dono Ricardi de Staynole fratris mei, et terram Ithunæ, cujus unum caput tendit versus Wir et aliud versus magnam viam.

¹ "Potta" probably connected with Latin *potus*, a cup, *i.e.*, a cup-shaped depression, of common occurrence on limestone formations.

² An "outrake" was the road or track leading through cultivated land, by which sheep and cattle were driven from the townfields on to the commons.

Et per aliam cartam, unam landam in campo de Langfurlong, 23
inter landam Willelmi filii Willelmi avunculi mei, et landam
quam tenui de dictis Canonicis in vita mea, cujus una extremitas
tendit ad viam quæ jacet inter Staynol et Cumblow cros, et alia
extremitas in magnam stratam regiam; in liberam, puram, etc.;
liberè et quietè, etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus, etc., tantæ terræ
pertinentibus; ita quod nec ego, etc.; pro salute, etc. Cum
warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Peter [to the monks of Cocker-
sand] of two strips of land over against Greenhalgh Hill in Stainall,
extending from the hill to the highway towards the town.

By another charter [he granted to them] half an acre of land lying
between the great "land" at the Wallgate, which they have by the gift
of his brother Richard de Stainall and Ithuna's land, extending at one
end towards Wyre, at the other towards the highway.

By another charter [he granted to them] a strip of land in Long-
furlong field, between the strip belonging to William, son of his uncle
William, and the strip which he held of the said monks, for term of his
life, extending at one end to the road between Stainall and Combela-
w cross, at the other to the King's highway; with all the liberties appur-
tenant to so much land. [S.D. 1235-1262.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Petrus dedi, etc., unam landam super 24
Cumbelawe, scilicet in le bonkefeld, in australi parte crucis, Staynole.
cujus unum capud tendit versus occidentem ad ripam de Wir, et Idem Petrus
aliud ad regiam viam; et unam aliam landam super Arghole in
le bonkefeld in australi parte de Argolestan versus villam; et Dominicum
unam landam in aquilonali parte de Argolstan.

Et per aliam cartam unam acram, scilicet dimidiam juxta 25
magnam viam super moram, cujus unum caput bovine buttat ad
terram dictorum Canonicorum, et aliud usque Mosgate; et unam
percatam quæ vocatur Plotlond; et unam percatam in australi
parte de Cumblowe, jacentes inter terram Willelmi filii Willelmi
de Staynole et terram Ricardi de Etheliswic; [fol. 26^b] in liberam,
puram, etc.; cum communione et eisiamentis prædictæ villæ de

Staynole tantæ terræ pertinentibus, pro salute, etc.; ita, etc.
Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Peter [to the monks of Cockersand] of one strip of land upon Combelaw, to wit, on the south side of the Cross in the Bankfield, extending westward to the bank of Wyre and [eastward] to the King's highway; another strip of land upon Arghole, in the southern part of Argholstone towards the town, in the Bankfield; and a strip in the northern part of Argholstone.

By another charter [he gave to them] one acre of land, to wit, half an acre over against the highway on the Moor, abutting at one end upon the said monk's land and upon Mossgate at the other; one perch called Plotland, and another perch in the southern part of Combelaw, between land of William, son of William de Stainall, and Richard de Elswick's land; with common of pasture, etc. [S.D. 1235-1262.]

26

Staynole.

Willelmus
de Hamel-
ton.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus de Hamelton dedi, etc.,
dimidium mesuagium cum dimidio tofto, inter domum
Willelmi filii Sygrit et domum Ricardi filii Henrici, cum dimidia
landa super Argehole et cum parte mea prati in thatemure, vide-
licet totum pratum quod pertinet ad dimidiam bovata, excepta
dimidia percata prati; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam; cum
omnibus libertatibus, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus; pro salute,
etc.; liberè et quietè, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from William de Hambleton [to the monks of Cockersand] of the moiety of a messuage with half a toft lying beteen the house of William, son of Sygarith, and that of Richard, son of Henry, with a half strip of land upon Arghole and his share of meadow on Thatchmoor, to wit, that which belongs to a half oxgang of land wanting half a perch of meadow; with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1240-1268].

27

Staynole.

Willelmus
filius
Willelmi.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus filius Willelmi de Staynole
dedi, etc., unam dimidiam landam in occidentali parte villæ
de Staynole, propinquiorem landæ quam habent de dono Petri filii
Ricardi in oriente; in liberam, puram, etc.; cum communione et

eisiamentis tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; pro salute, etc. ; ita, etc. Dominicum
Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from William, son of William de Stainall [to the monks of Cockersand], of a half strip of land in the western part of the town of Stainall, next to the strip which they have by the gift of Peter, son of Richard, on the east ; with common of pasture, etc. [s.d. 1240-1268.]

OMNIBUS, etc., Adam filius Ricardi de Pulton salutem. 28
Noveritis me dedisse, etc., tres percatas in longitudine et Staynole.
duas et dimidiam in latitudine in Staynole, inter in orientali Adam filius
parte tofti dictorum Abbatis et Conventus quod habent de dono Ricardi.
Rogeri de Rys in eadem villa ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; cum Dominicum
omnibus libertatibus, etc. ; tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; pro salute,
etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Adam, son of Richard de Poulton [to the monks of Cockersand], of three perches in length and two and a half in width in Stainall, in the eastern part of the toft which the said Abbot and Convent have by the gift of Roger de Roos, with the appurtenances. [s.d. 1240-1268.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus filius Henrici dedi, etc., 29
totam partem meam quantum pertinet ad unam bovatom Staynole.
terræ et dimidiam infra has divisas, scilicet a domo Gregorii usque Ricardus
que ad orreum, et ab orres in transverso usque in matrem sikam, filius
et ita sequendo sikam usque in pratum ; etiam sequendo pratum Henrici.
usque in Wayngate, et sequendo Wayngate usque toftos villæ, et Dominicum
sequendo toftos usque domum Gregorii.

Et per aliam cartam unam landam et dimidiam in ulteriori 30
parte de Littelmers versus boream, quæ spectant ad bovatom
meam et dimidiam de Staynole ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; cum
communione, etc. ; ita, etc. Cum warrantia, etc.

Grant in frankalmoign from Richard, son of Henry de Stainall [to the monks of Cockersand], of all his portion of land belonging to one oxgang and a half of land, within these bounds, to wit, from Gregory's house to the barn, thence across to the bed of the sike, following the sike into the meadow, thence to the Waingate, following the same to the tofts of the town and thence to Gregory's house.

By another charter [he granted to them] a strip and a half strip of land lying in the further part of Littlemeres, towards the north, which belong to his oxgang and a half of land in Stainall; with common of pasture. [s.D. 1200-1235.]

31 **S**CIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus dedi, etc., unum toftum
Staynole. inter terram Petri filii mei in austro, et terram Abbatis de
Idem Ricardus. ffurnes in aquilone, cujus capit orientale tendit versus viam et
Dominicum aliud versus occidentem.

32 Et per aliam cartam, unam landam super Archolesheude, pro-
pinquiores terræ prædictorum fratrum in aquilone, cujus unum
caput tendit ad ripam de Wir, et alterum usque Argolpul; in
liberam, puram, etc.; cum communione et eisiammentis, etc., tantæ
terræ pertinentibus; pro salute, etc.; ita, etc. Cum warantia et
testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Richard [to the monks of Cockersand] of a toft lying between his son Peter's land on the south, and land of the Abbot of Furness on the north, extending at one end eastward to the road and westward at the other.

By another charter [he granted to them] one strip of land upon Arg-hole's head, next to the said monk's land on the north; extending at one end to the bank of Wyre, at the other to Arghole pool; with common of pasture. [s.D. 1200-1235.]

33 **S**CIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus dedi, etc., unam acram
Staynole. terræ in Staynole, dimidiam contra Argolstan in austro, et
Idem Ricardus. dimidiam quæ tendit versus foveam Doghet.

34 Et per aliam cartam, quatuor acras et dimidiam, scilicet in
Cumbelawe tres acras, de quibus tres landæ jacent in australi

parte crucis, quæ perficient tres acras ; et unam acram in Argol, scilicet le falclong in boncfurlong, extendentem usque ad rubum in Archole, et duas landas propinquiores in aquilone illius londæ ; et dimidiam acram quæ tendit usque ad fossam monachorum, scilicet primam landam versus viam, præter unam quæ vocatur Suaynisland ; cum omnibus libertatibus, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; pro salute, etc. ; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Richard [to the monks of Cocker-sand] of one acre of land in Stainall, viz., half an acre lying against Argholstone on the south, and half an acre extending towards Ducket's ditch.

By another charter [he granted to them] four acres and a half, to wit, three acres in Coombelaw, whereof three strips forming these three acres lie on the south side of the cross ; one acre in Arghole, to wit, the Falclong in Bank furlong, extending to the bramble thicket in Archole, and two strips next upon the north side of that strip ; and half an acre extending towards the monk's ditch, to wit, the first strip lying towards the road excepting one called Swain's land ; with the appurtenances. [s.d. 1200-1235.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus dedi, etc., unam acram 35
terræ jacentem in duas partes, una in campo de Cumblove Staynole.
inter terram Theobaldi Walteri ex parte austri et terram Wil- Idem Ricar-
lelmi filii Sygtrit ex parte aquilonis, cujus caput orientale buttat dus.
versus Wir Cumbelkar, et caput occidentale versus regiam stra- Dominicum
tam ; et alia pecia jacet in Bancfurlong inter terram dicti Willelmi
filii Sygerit, ex parte aquilonis et terram hæredum Lawrencii
de Staynole ex parte austri, cujus caput occidentale buttat
versus Wir et aliud versus magnam stratam ; in liberam, puram,
etc. ; pro salute, etc. ; cum omnibus [libertatibus et] eisiamentis,
etc. ; liberè et quietè, etc. ; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia
et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Richard [to the monks of Cocker-sand] of one acre of land lying in two pieces, one in Combelaw field between Theobald Walter's land on the south side, and William, son of

Sygarith on the north, abutting at one end towards Coombelcarr, at the other towards the King's highway ; the other piece lying in Bankfurlong, between land of the said William, son of Sygarith, on the north, and land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence de Stainall on the south, abutting westward towards Wyre and eastwards towards the highway ; with the appurtenances. [s.d. 1200-1235.]

36
Confirmacio
Ricardus
filius
Ricardi.

UNIVERSIS Christi fidelibus, etc., Ricardus filius Ricardi de Staynole, salutem. Ad noticiam vestram perveniat quod ego Intuitu salutis animæ meæ, etc., concessi, etc., quasdam donaciones et confirmaciones quas pater meus Ricardus eis in liberam et perpetuam, etc., concessit et dedit, etc. Omnes terras in cartis Patris [sui] confirmavit per istam confirmacionem specificativè.

Confirmation by Richard, son of Richard de Stainall [to the monks of Cockersand], of all the grants which Richard his father made to them in frankalmoign; the lands so granted being specified in the confirmation. [s.d. 1240-1268.]

[fol. 27.]

37
Staynole.
Ricardus
filius
Ricardi.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus, etc., dedi, etc., quandam partem terræ in villa de Staynol infra has divisas, scilicet le lond in Bancfurlong qui se extendit ad Wyr, et alia extremitas versus crucem de Cumblowe ; et alium londisdale proximum prædicto (*sic*) londæ in eodem campo versus villam ; et tercium londisdale, cujus unum caput tendit ad Smerepoyt et alterum capud tendit ad pratum quod jacet supra prædictam villam ; et quartum Londisdale in Mourehulfurlong sub Arghole, in austro versus bovatam Hychum ; et quintum Londisdale, qui vocatur Bradebuth in Karfurlong, cujus unum capud in Argolepul et alterum ad viam in orientali parte ; et situm ad quandam domum, cujus latitudo continet unam percatam terræ, et longitudo continet quatuor percatas terræ propinquius mesuagio Ricardi filii Aviciæ versus Wir ; habenda et tenenda, liberè, etc. ; in puram et

perpetuam, etc.; cum libero introitu et exitu pasturis et eisia-
mentis aliis et libertatibus tantæ terræ pertinentibus. Cum
warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Richard [de Stainall, to the
monks of Cockersand] of a certain portion of his land in the town of
Stainall, within these bounds, to wit, the strip of land in Bank furlong
extending [at one end] to Wyre, at the other towards Combellow cross;
another dale of land next to the aforesaid dale in the same field towards
the town; a third dale extending at one end to Smerepot, at the other
to the meadow which lies above the town; a fourth dale in Moorhill
furlong under Arghole, on the south side towards Hychum oxgang; a
fifth dale, called Broadbutt, in the Carr furlong, extending at one end
to Arghole pool, at the other to the road which lies on the eastern side
of the said field; and the site for a house, containing one perch of land
in width and four in length, next to the messuage of Richard, the son of
Avice, towards Wyre, with free ingress and egress, and with pasturage
and other appurtenances. [S.D. 1240-1268.]

ISTAM autem terram et per easdem divisas nobis confirmavit 38
et quietam clamavit Johannes de Hacunshov in liberam, Confirmacio
puram et perpetuam, per cartam suam. Johannes de
Hacunshou.

John de Hackensall by his charter confirmed and quitclaimed that
land to us in frankalmoign, by the said bounds. [S.D. 1246-1262.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus filius Ricardi dedi, etc., le 39
potdalemedwe, scilicet xv percatas prati in longitudine, et Staynole.
unam percatam in latitudine, ad orientale caput de Longfurlong Ricardus
juxta magnam viam. filius
Ricardi.

Et per aliam cartam, unum sellionem exterius versus aquilo-
nem super campum de Cumblowe; et unum sellionem in orientali 40
parte de Northfeld; et unum sellionem super Bankefurlong de
Cumblowe in australi parte terræ Theobaldi; et unum sellionem
qui vocatur Uttinglond super boncfurlong, in australi parte de
Wallegate; et unum sellionem propinquiorem terræ Willelmi
Dominicum

Quitequales, cujus una extremitas buttat usque Nortfurlong, et altera usque ad viam quæ venit de Cumblowecros versus viam de Staynol; cum omnibus eisiamentis, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc., in liberam, puram, etc., (*sic*) pro salute, etc.; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Richard, son of Richard [de Stainall, to the monks of Cockersand], of the Potdale meadow, to wit, fifteen perches of meadow in length and one in width, at the eastern head of Long furlong, by the high road; and by another charter, one seillon on the outer side towards the north upon Combelay field; a seillon in the eastern part of Northfield; a seillon upon the Bank furlong of Combelay on the southern side of Theobald's land; a seillon called Uttingland upon Bank furlong on the southern side of Wallgate, and a seillon next to William Whitewell's (?) land, abutting at one end upon North furlong, at the other upon the road which runs from Combelay cross to the Stainall road; with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1240-1268.]

41 Staynole. S CIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus, etc., dedi, etc., unam dimi-
Idem diam acram terræ in Staynole, super Archole, in Bothim
Ricardus. subtus petram de Archole; et homagium Petri fratris mei et
servicium, et homagium et servicium Willelmi filii Willelmi.

42 Et per aliam cartam, unam landam, cujus [unum] capud buttat
ad Argolstan et aliud usque in Argolepul; et unam aliam londam
super le bonkefurlong, cujus unum caput tendit versus Goredulam
Petri fratris mei, et aliud usque ad ripam de Wir; et terciam
londam super campum de Cumbelowe, quæ vocatur Cutcoc;

43 Et per aliam cartam, unam landam quæ vocatur Magna landa
ad le Wallegate, inter terram Petri filii Ricardi, et terram Ricardi
de Etheliswik, cujus unum caput tendit versus Wir et aliud versus
magnam viam; in liberam, puram, etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus
et eisiamentis tantæ terræ pertinentibus; pro salute, etc.; ita
quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Richard [to the monks of Cockersand] of half an acre of land in Stainall, upon Arghole, in Bothum below Arghole stone, and the homage and service of his brother Peter and of

William, son of William ; by another charter, a strip of land, abutting at one end upon Arghole stone, at the other upon Arghole pool ; another strip upon the Bank furlong, abutting at one end towards his brother Peter's Gored-dale, at the other upon the bank of Wyre, and a third strip upon Combelaſ field, called Cutcock ; and by another charter, a strip called the Great "land" at the Wallgate, lying between land of Peter, son of Richard, and land of Richard de Ellſwick, extending at one end towards Wyre, at the other towards the highway ; with the ap-
 purtenances. [S.D. 1240-1268.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus, etc., dedi, etc., duas landas 44
 in Staynole : unam ſuper le longfurlong, quam habui pro Staynole.
 pinquiores verſus austrum, et aliam juxta regiam viam, cujus Idem
 unum caput tendit uſque le Monekedike et aliud verſus austrum. Ricardus.

Et per aliam cartam, unam acram, ſcilicet, duos ſelliones, in Dominicum
 Carfurlong juxta pullum de Cumbelawe, et duos ſelliones in Banc-
 furlong ex oppoſito ejusdem terræ, ultra viam verſus occidentem. 45
 Et ſi quid defuerit de una acra in ſupradictis ſellionibus : de
 reſiduo terræ meæ ſuper prædictum bonkefurlong perficietur ;
 in liberam, puram, etc. ; cum omnibus libertatibus et eiſiamentis
 tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; pro ſalute, etc. ; ita quod nec ego, etc.
 Cum warantia et teſtibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the ſaid Richard [to the monks of Cocker-
 ſand] of two ſtrips of land in Stainall, one upon the Long furlong,
 furtheſt to the ſouth, and another againſt the King's highway, extending
 at one end to the monks' dyke, at the other towards the ſouth ; and by
 another charter, one acre of land, to wit, two ſeillons in Carr furlong
 againſt Combelaſ pool, and two ſeillons in Bank furlong, oppoſite the
 ſaid land, beyond the road which runs towards the weſt, with the
 ap-
 purtenances. In caſe theſe ſeillons contained leſs than one full
 acre, the deficiency was to be made up from the remainder of his land
 in Bank furlong. [S.D. 1240-1268.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus dedi, etc., unum ſellionem, 46
 qui vocatur Culnelond in Staynole, cujus una extremitas Idem
 tendit uſque ad Hutlone verſus Wir, et altera uſque ad heuedlond Ricardus.

Dominicum de Cokersand; et unum sellionem juxta domum Ricardi filii Aviciæ, super cujus caput toftum de Cokersand situm est; et totam partem meam in parvo marisco ad borealem extremitatem de Argole.

- 47 Et per aliam cartam duos selliones in orientali parte de Argole; et unum sellionem in campo de Cumb[fol. 27^b]lowe, qui vocatur Podlond; et unum sellionem super Bankefurlong propinquiorem terræ sabulonatæ de Cokersand; et unum sellionem super Nortfurlong, in orientali parte terræ sabulonatæ eorum; et unum sellionem propinquiorem domui Laurencii versus austrum; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute, etc.; cum communia et omnibus libertatibus et eisiamentis tantæ terræ pertinentibus; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Richard [to the monks of Cokersand] of one seillon in Stainall called Kiln-land, extending at one end to the Out-lane towards Wyre, at the other to the headland [of the said monks] of Cokersand; another seillon by the house of Richard, son of Avice, at the head of which stands the toft [of the said monks] of Cokersand, together with all his share in the little marsh at the north end of Arghole; and by another charter, two seillons on the eastern side of Arghole; one seillon called Podland in Combelaw field; one seillon upon Bank furlong, adjoining the sandy land of the said monks of Cokersand; one seillon upon North furlong on the eastern side of their sandy land; and another seillon next to Lawrence's house on the south side; with common of pasture, and other liberties and easements. [S.D. 1240-1268.]

- 48 SCIENT, etc., quod ego Johannes filius Adæ de Stalmin, dedi, Staynole. etc., Deo, etc., duas acras terræ et dimidiam in Staynole, Johannes scilicet in occidentali parte de Yarsmure, propinquoires Cumbe- filius Adæ. lowe juxta regiam viam, extremitates extendentes apud austrum Dominicum et aquilonem; cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, etc.; in liberam, puram, etc.; sicut aliqua elemosina etc., pro salute animæ meæ, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of Adam de Stalmine, to God [and the monks of Cokersand], for the health of his soul, of two and a

half acres of land in Stainall, lying north and south in the western part of Yarsmoor, nearest to Combelaſ and againſt the King's highway; with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1262-1268.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes filius Adæ de Stalmyn, 49
dedi, conceſſi, etc., Deo, etc., quatuor landas et dimidiam Stalnole.
per perticatas jacentes in campo qui vocatur Yarsmure; et unam Idem
acram ſuper Harecarfurlong extendentem unum capud apud orientem et aliud verſus occidentem, quam quidem terram dicti Johannes.
Canonici habuerunt ad firmam de Helena matre mea in tota Dominicum
vita ſua, ratione dotis ſuæ in territorio de Stalmyne; habendas
et tenendas in liberam, puram, etc.; pro ſalute animæ meæ et
ſponſæ meæ, etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus et eiſiamementis tantæ
terræ in villa de Stalmyn pertinentibus. Cum warantia et
teſtibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from John, ſon of Adam de Stalmine to God [and the monks of Cockersand], for the health of his ſoul, and the ſoul of his wife, of four ſtrips and a half ſtrip of land, lying in perches in the field called Yarsmoor, and one acre of land upon Harecarr furlong, lying eaſt and weſt, which land they had at farm from his mother Helen for term of her life, by reaſon of her dower right in the territory of Stalmine; with the appurtenances appertaining to ſo much land in the town of Stalmine. [1268-1284.]

OMNIBUS Sanctæ Matris eccleſiæ, etc., Ricardus filius Ri- 50
cardi de Staynole, ſalutem in domino. Noverit univerſitas, [Staynole.]
etc., Deo, etc., pro ſalute, etc., unam dimidiam acram terræ cum Ricardus
pertinentiis in villa de Staynole ſuper Arole, in Bothim ſubtus filius
petram de Arole, et homagium Petri ffratris mei et ſervicium, et Ricardi.
homagium et ſervicium Willelmi filii Willelmi de me et hæredibus
meis, habendam, etc., liberè et quietè, integrè, benè et in pace,
ſicut elemoſina melius et quietius et liberius conceſſi vel dari
poterit imperpetuum, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis et libertatibus
et aiſiamementis, infra villam de Staynole et extra, in paſturis et

Adhuc sunt vij cartæ. pascuis, in viis et semitis, in mussis et mariscis, in aquis et in pratis, et in omnibus aliis libertatibus villæ de Stanole ; ita quod nec ego, etc. Ego verò, etc., prædictam terram et prædictum homagium et servitium cum pertinentiis, prædictis warantizabimus, etc.¹

Grant in frankalmoign from Richard, son of Richard de Stainall to God [and the monks of Cockersand], of half an acre of land in Stainall, upon Arghole, in Bothum, below the Arghole stone, and the homage and service of Peter his brother, and of William, son of William ; with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1240-1268.]

[The last half of fol 27^b is blank.]

[fol. 28.]

51

Staynole
ultra Wyr.
Willelmus
filius Suani.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus filius Suani dedi, etc., unam bovatom terræ in Staynole cum pertinentiis ; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberè et quietè ab omni actione seculari et servicio ; cum communione prædictæ villæ ; pro salute animæ meæ et sponsæ meæ, etc. Hiis testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from William, son of Swain [to the monks of Cockersand], for the health of his soul and the soul of his wife, of one oxgang of land in Stainall beyond Wyre, with common of pasture. [S.D. 1188-1190.]

52

Staynole.
Matilda filia
Hutredi.
Feodum
reddit xij^d.
Relevium
dimidiam
marcam.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Matilda, filia Hutredi filii Hucke, in libera viduitate mea, dedi, etc., unam bovatom terræ in Staynole, illam quam Gilbertus filius Langus de domino meo Willelmo filio Suani tenuit, et de me ; cum omnibus libertatibus et eisiamentis villæ prædictæ pertinentibus, in liberam, puram, etc., liberè, quietè, ab omni servicio seculari et exactione ; pro salute animæ domini mei Willelmi, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

¹ This charter appears to be a rather fuller transcript of the grant No. 41, page 132. It is in a later handwriting than Latchford's, and supplies a somewhat later form of the name Arghole, viz., Arole.

Grant in frankalmoign from Matilda, daughter of Ughtred son of Huck [to the monks of Cockersand], in her free viduity, for the health of the soul of her husband, of one oxgang of land in Stainall, being that which Gilbert son of Langus held of William son of Swain, her husband and of her; with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1205-1217.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Alanus de Singilton concessi, etc., 53
 S donacionem quam Matilda filia Hutredi dedit, scilicet, Confirmacio
 unam bovatom terræ in Staynole cum omnibus pertinentiis, sicut Alanus de
 in præscripta carta continetur. Singilton.

Confirmation by Alan de Singleton [to the monks of Cockersand] of the grant of one oxgang of land in Stainall, made by Matilda, daughter of Ughtred, as contained in the previous charter. [S.D. 1205-1217.]

W[ILLELMUS], Prior Sanctæ Trinitatis et J[ohannes], de- Sententia.
 canus civitatis Eboraci, R[icardo], clerico de Clacton, Istam bova-
 salutem in domino. Noverit discrecio vestra, nos die Jovis prox- tam terræ
 imo post diem animarum, habito virorum juris peritorum consilio cum per-
 et juris ordine in omnibus observato, sententialiter adjudicasse tinenciis
 Abbati et Conventui et de Cokersand auctoritate apostolica qua tenet Hen-
 fungimur, unam bovatom terræ cum pertinentiis in Staynole, ricus de
 quam Willelmus filius Suani et Matilda uxor ejus eis contulerat Haidoc
 in liberam elemosinam, a qua Ricardus de Wrkedeleya eos hereditariè.
 spoliaverit (spoliaverat *erased*), et unde eundem Ricardum coram Reddit per
 nobis traxerunt in camera, quam propter auctoritatem domini annum xij^d
 papæ qua fungimur, vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes, quat- et in de-
 inus sine dilacione dictos Religiosos de jam dicta terra cum per- cessu dimi-
 tinentiis plenariè restitui faciatis, contradictores et resistentes, diam mar-
 quicumque fuerint, in pleno capitulo vestro candelis accensis cam.
 publicè excommunicetis et ab omnibus faciatis artius evitari, Istam ter-
 dominumque Ricardum si citra mediam quadragesimam in ram et di-
 decanatu vestro inveniatur: efficaciter inducat ut persolvat dicto midiam
 Abbati et Conventui citra mediam quadragesimam, xij marcas bovatom
 terræ in
 Northcros,
 et reddit-
 um xij de-
 nariorum

in Cotun argenti in quibus eum condemnavimus pro dampnis et expen-
 habuit de sis eorum; quod si contempserit ei post illam mediam quadra-
 nobis in es- gesimam, omnia sacramenta ecclesiastica penitus denegari faciatis
 cambio pro et insuper eum excommunicetis.
 terra sua
 de fforton.

Letters of William, prior of Holy Trinity, and John, dean of York city, to Richard, clerk of Claughton,¹ notifying him that upon Thursday after the feast of All Souls, by the advice of council learned in the law, and according to the strict interpretation of the law, and by virtue of the apostolic authority with which they were charged, they had adjudged to the Abbot and Convent of Cockersand, one oxgang of land with appurtenances in Stainall,² which William, son of Swain, and Matilda his wife had bequeathed to the said monks in frankalmoign, of which land Richard de Workedley had deprived them, and respecting which the said monks had summoned him before them in the ecclesiastical court; further enjoining the said Richard, the clerk by the papal authority with which they were charged, to make full restitution without delay to the said monks, to publicly excommunicate, in full chapter with candles burning, all who should gainsay him or offer resistance, and to cause all men to strictly avoid such persons, and in case the said Sir Richard de Workedley should be found in his deanery before mid-Lent, to effectually induce him to pay the said Abbot and Convent before that date twelve silver marks, in which sum they had condemned him, on account of the loss and expenses of the said monks, and in case he remained contumacious, to ensure the denial to him of all the sacraments of the church, and moreover to excommunicate him.

55
 Staynole.
 Matilda.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Matilda filia Hutredi filii Huck, in propria et libera viduitate, mea dedi, etc., cum corpore meo homagium et servitium Petri filii Willelmi de Stayning, clerici, de duabus bovatis terræ in Staynol super Wir, scilicet duos solidos annuos, salva firma domini regis scilicet xij denarios et

¹ The date of this declaration or judgment is probably *circa* 1234. Richard, clerk of Claughton, was probably Dean of Amounderness.

² The marginal notes state that Henry de Haydock held this oxgang of land in 1268, in fee, rendering 12*d.* yearly, and half a mark at each decease. He held this land, half an oxgang in Northcross, and a rent of 12*d.* in Cottam, of the said monks, in exchange for land in Forton. Northcross in Carleton was one of the oldest grants to the abbey, of a date earlier than A.D. 1190. See the last three charters.

forinceco, de quibus prædictus Petrus tenetur respondere ; in liberam, puram, etc., pro salute, etc. ; ita etc. Cum warantia, etc.

Testamentary grant in frankalmoign from Matilda, daughter of Ugh-tred, son of Huck, in her pure viduity [to the monks of Cockersand], of the homage and service of Peter, son of William de Staining, clerk, due from two oxgangs of land in Stainall-upon-Wyre (Steyna), to wit, two shillings yearly, saving the King's ferm of twelve pence and forinsec service, for which the said Peter was responsible. [S.D. 1212-1217.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Rogerus filius Alani de Singilton concessi et quietum clamavi, etc., totum jus et clamium quod habui, vel habere potui in duabus bovatis terræ in Staynole cum pertinentiis, unde placitum fuit quondam inter me et prædictos Canonicis ; illas scilicet bovatas quas Petrus filius Willelmi, clerici tunc temporis tenuit tam in servicio quam in dominico ; ita quod nec ego, nec aliquis, etc., exigere possumus, salvo forinceco servicio domini Regis ; pro hac autem quieta clamantia dederunt mihi duas marcas argenti et dimidiam. Cum testibus.

56

Quieta cla-
mantia.Rogerus
filius Alani.

Quitclaim by Roger, son of Alan de Singleton [to the monks of Cockersand], of all his right in two oxgangs of land in Stainall, respecting which there had been a suit between him and the said monks, to wit the two oxgangs of land of which Peter son of William, the clerk, was then the tenant, both in service and in demesne, saving the service due to the King. For this quitclaim the said Monks gave him two and a half marks of silver. [S.D. 1217-1245.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus de Thorinton dedi, etc., dimidiam bovatom terræ in Staynole, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, illam quam dicti Abbas et Conventus aliquando tenuerunt de dono Matildæ de Wrkedele ; cum omnibus libertatibus et eisiamentis infra villam et extra, dimidiæ bovata

57

Staynole.
Ricardus de
Thorinton.

pertinentibus ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; pro salute, etc. ; ita, etc.
Cum warrantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Richard de Thornton to the Abbot and Convent of Cockersand, of the half oxgang of land which they at one time held by the gift of Matilda de Workedley, with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1212-1245.]

58 **S**CIANT, etc., quod ego Alanus filius Ricardi de Singilton,
Staynole. concessi, etc., totam terram quam Ricardus frater meus eis
Confirmacio dederat, cum omnibus libertatibus et eisiamenis et divisis, sicut
Alanus filius continetur in carta donatoris. Cum testibus.
Ricardi.

Confirmation by Alan, son of Richard de Singleton, of the grant which Richard his brother made [to the monks of Cockersand], of land within certain bounds in Stainall, with the appurtenances, according to the donor's charter. [1212-1245.]

59 **S**CIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus de Wrkedele dedi, etc., et
Quieta cla- quietum clamavi totum jus et clameum quod habui et
mantia. habere potui in una bovata terræ in Staynole, in illa quam Gil-
Ricardus de bertus filius Langus tenuit ; ita quidem quod nec ego, etc. Cum
Wrkedele. testibus.

Quitclaim by Richard de Workedley [to the monks of Cockersand], of all his right in one oxgang of land in Stainall, which Gilbert son of Langus formerly held. [S.D. 1212-1242.]

60 **O**MNIBUS, etc., Alicia quondam uxor Alani de Singilton
Alicia. salutem. Noveritis, etc., [me] in libera viduitate, etc.,
concessisse, etc., totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere
potui, in una dimidia bovata terræ cum pertinentiis in Staynole,
quam habent de dono Matildæ de Wrkedele, cum omnibus liber-
tatibus, etc. ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; ita quod nec ego, etc.
Cum warrantia et testibus.

Quitclaim by Alice, widow of Alan de Singleton, in her pure viduity [to the monks of Cockersand], of all her right in the half oxgang of land with the appurtenances, in Stainall, which they have of the gift of Matilda de Workedley. [S.D. 1245-1250.]

[fol. 28^b is blank.]

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus, etc. Simon filius Henrici de [fol. 29.]
 Hamelton salutem, etc. Noveritis me, etc., divinæ pieta- Hamelton.
 tis intuitu et pro salute animæ meæ et cum corpore Aliciæ Simon de
 sponsæ meæ dedisse, etc., dimidiam acram terræ in Hamelton, Hameltona
 in campo de Sandirlond in occidente, juxta terram Roberti de Dominicum
 Syreburne ex parte australi, cum tofto quod Henricus filius
 Ricardi tenuit, super torrentem ex australi parte ejusdem Ro-
 berti; in liberam, puram, etc.; cum omnibus libertatibus et
 eisiamentis tantæ terræ pertinentibus; pro salute animæ sponsæ
 meæ, etc., ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Simon, son of Henry de Hambleton [to the monks of Cockersand], for the health of his soul, together with the body of Alice his wife and for the health of her soul, of half an acre of land in Hambleton, upon the western side of Sandyland, adjoining land of Robert de Sherburn on the south side, together with the toft which Henry, son of Richard, formerly held, by the brook on the south side of the said Robert's land, with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1242-1268.]

[The remainder of this page is blank.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus de Millum et Avicia sponsa [fol. 29^b.]
 1
 mea, filia Ricardi filii Rogeri dedimus, etc., unam bovatom Carlton.
 terræ in parva Carlton,¹ scilicet, illam quam Rogerus filius Gile- Willelmus
 michel tenuit, cum tofto et crofto et cum tofto alterius bovatom de Millum
 et Avicia.

¹ There is no record by whom Great and Little Carleton was granted to the ancestor of Richard son of Roger, nor when the infeudation took place, but it is probable that Gilbert, father of William de Lancaster I. enfeoffed Roger son of Ravenkil, father of Richard, in this fee, during the time of Henry I. or Stephen. It was held of the Lancaster fief by the service of one-eighth part of a knight's fee. William de

Dominicum versus mesuagium quod fuit Prioris de Lithum ; cum communione et aliis eisiammentis et libertatibus prædictæ villæ pertinentibus, in bosco, in plano, in viis, in semitis, in pratis, in pascuis, in moris, in mariscis, in mussis, in turbariis, in vivariis, in stagnis, in piscariis, in piscationibus, in molendinis, et in omnibus aliis rebus et libertatibus ; in puram et perpetuam [elemosinam], etc., liberè et quietè, ab omni seculari servicio et exactione ; pro salute animæ meæ et sponsæ, etc. Cum testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from William de Millum and Avice his wife, daughter of Richard son of Roger, for the health of his soul and the soul of his wife [to the monks of Cockersand], of one oxgang of land in Little Carlton, which Roger son of Gilmichael held, with a toft and a croft, and the toft belonging to another oxgang lying towards the mesuage which belonged to the Prior of Lytham, with common of pasture and other appurtenances. [S.D. 1190-1212.]

2
Carlton.
Idem Wil-
helmus et
Avicia.

Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod Willelmus, et Avicia sponsa, etc., dedimus, etc., quondam porcionem terræ infra divisam de parva Carlton, scilicet in Hayholm, quantum pertinet ad novem bovas terræ et dimidiam, cum communi pastura et omnibus aliis eisiammentis et libertatibus feodi nostri prædictæ villæ pertinentibus ; in liberam, puram, etc., liberè et quietè ab omni servitio seculari ; si verò aliqua demanda imposterum huic terræ evenerit : de residuo feodi nostri prædictæ villæ adquietabitur. Cum warantia et testibus.

Istas autem terras Avicia in viduitate sua postea nobis per duas cartas confirmavit de verbo ad verbum. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said William de Millum, and Avice his wife [to the monks of Cockersand], of a portion of their land within the bounds of Little Carlton, to wit in Hayholme, so much as belongs to

Millum may possibly have been a younger son of Ketel, son of Ulph of Millum. (Nicholson and Burn's, *Hist. of Cumb. and Westml.*, vol. ii. p. 11.) He married temp. Richard I., Avice one of the daughters and heiresses of the said Richard, son of Roger of Lytham and Woodplumpton.

nine and a half oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances. Any future claim to this land to be discharged out of the residue of their fee. [s.d. 1190-1212.]

The said Avice in her widowhood confirmed the said grant of these lands by two charters.

SCIANT,¹ etc., quod ego Ricardus filius Rogeri dedi, etc.,
 unam bovatom terræ meæ in Carlton, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberè et quietè ab omni exactione seculari et servicio. Cum communione prædictæ villæ; pro anima mea, etc. Cum testibus.

3

Carlton.
 Ricardus
 filius
 Rogeri.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from Richard son of Roger, for the health of his soul [to the brethren of the Hospital of Cockersand], of one oxgang of his land and the appurtenances, in Carlton, with common of pasture. [s.d. 1185-1190.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus, filius Suani dedi, etc.,
 quatuor bovas terræ meæ in Carlton, cum omnibus libertatibus et communione et eisiamenis tantæ terræ pertinentibus in eadem villa, liberas et quietas ab omni exactione seculari et servicio, in puram et integram et perpetuam elemosinam, exceptis quatuor bovas quas in manu mea tenui in Carlton, et exceptis quatuor bovas in Northcros; pro salute animæ, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

4

Carlton.
 Willelmus
 filius Suani.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from William, son of Swain [to the monks of Cockersand], of four oxgangs of his land in Carlton, with the appurtenances, excepting the four oxgangs of land which he held in his own hand in Carlton, and four oxgangs of land in Northcross. [s.d. 1190-1212.]

¹This is one of the earliest grants made to Cockersand, before the Hospital established there by William de Lancaster II. had been raised to the importance of an Abbey by the Bull of Pope Clement III., dated 6th June, 1190. (page 2.)

5 **S**CIANT, etc., quod ego Walterus filius Suani concessi, etc.,
 Confirmacio quatuor bovatas terræ in Carlton,¹ quas Willelmus frater
 Walterus. meus dedit eis in elemosinam, sicut carta prædicti donatoris tes-
 tatur ; pro salute, etc. Cum testibus.

Confirmation by Walter, son of Swain [to the monks of Cockersand], of four oxgangs of land in Carlton which William his brother gave to them in [free] alms, as witness his charter. [S.D. 1200-1226.]

6 **S**CIANT, etc., quod ego Walterus, dedi, etc., quoddam pra-
 Carlton. tum in Carlton, scilicet, sicut fossatum circuit illud ex
 Idem Wal- parte orientali exitus villæ ; et quatuor acras terræ arabilis a fos-
 terus. sato tendentes versus austrum in latitudinem et a prædicto prato
 Dominicum tendentes versus rivulum fontis in longitudine, ad sustentamen-
 tum luminarii ad missas celebrandas pro fidelibus apud Coker-
 sand ; in puram et perpetuam, etc., liberiè et quietè, etc. Cum
 warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Walter [to the monks of Cockersand] of a meadow in Carlton at the eastern end of the town, surrounded by a ditch ; and four acres of arable land extending in width southward from the dyke, and lengthwise from the said meadow towards the stream [running from] the spring ; for the maintenance of a lamp at the celebration of masses for the faithful at Cockersand. [S.D. 1200-1226.]

7 **S**CIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus de Carlton, dedi, etc.,
 Carlton. unam dimidiam bovatom terræ cum dimidio tofto eidem
 Willelmus bovatae pertinente ; et cum omnibus aliis suis pertinenciis in
 de Carlton. Northcros, illam scilicet quæ fuit Thomæ fratris mei cum communa

¹The Domesday Survey gives four carucates as the measure of the cultivated land in Great and Little Carleton. This township was held by military service (*note*, p. 141) 19 oxgangs by the heirs of Richard son of Roger, one oxgang by the monks of Cockersand by the gift of the said Richard (*Charter* No. 3), and 12 oxgangs by Walter son of Swain, who as heir to his brother William confirmed the latter's grant to the said monks of four oxgangs of the last named estate. (*Charters* 4 and 5.)

et aliis omnibus libertatibus tantæ terræ pertinentibus, etc. ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; pro salute, etc.

Præterea dedi, etc., omnes frissuras et perticulas pratorum quas habent infra divisam de Carlton de vasto ; et unam buttam terræ infra fossata dictorum Canonicorum super quam edificia eorum sita sunt. Et si quid de vasto de cetero in culturam sive in pratum redigi contigerit, prædicti Abbas et Canonici porcionem suam quantum pertinet ad quatuor bovatas plenariè percipient. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoin from William de Carleton [to the monks of Cockersand] of half an oxgang of land, with the half toft appertaining to the same, which late belonged to Thomas his brother, with the appurtenances in Northcross, and with common of pasture and other liberties ; also all the corner pieces and small parcels of meadow which they have within the bounds of Carleton, [taken] from the waste ; and one butt of land within the said monk's ditches upon which their buildings are built ; with a provision that in case any waste land should hereafter be brought into cultivation or made into meadow, that the said Abbot and Convent should have their proportionate share thereof. [S.D. 1212-1242.]

Istam dimidium bovatum cum tofto tamen habet Henricus de Haidoc sup eadem firma xij^d pro terra sua de fforton et non totum quod continetur in ista carta.

Dominicum nostrum de *Præterea dedi, etc.*

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ysouda filia Henrici de Quitinton dedi, etc., octo acras terræ meæ continuè jacentes super Langfeld in Hayholm, quæ jacent immediatè ad orientalia capita buttarum dictorum Abbatis et Conventus, quæ se buttant versus ecclesiam de Biscopham ; cum communi pastura et ominibus aliis eisiamentis, etc., tantæ terræ pertinentibus ; in liberam, puram, etc. ; pro salute, etc. ; ita, etc. Cum warantiâ et testibus.

8
Carlton.
Ysouda.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoin from Ysolt, daughter of Henry de Whittington [to the monks of Cockersand], of eight acres of her land lying together upon Langfield in Hayholme, and immediately at the eastern extremity of the butts which belong to the said Abbot and Convent, which in their turn abutt towards Bispham church ; with common of pasture. [S.D. 1223-1268.]

9
Carlton.
Eadem
Ysouda.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ysouda dedi, etc., sex acras terræ continuè jacentes super Langfeld in Hayholm, quæ jacent ad orientalia capita buttarum dictorum Canonicorum quæ se buttant versus ecclesiam de Biscopam, cum communi pastura et omnibus aliis libertatibus tantæ terræ pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc., pro salute, etc.; ita quod nec ego, nec aliquis, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Ysolt [to the monks of Cockersand] of six acres of land lying together upon Langfield, in Hayholme, at the eastern extremity of the butts belonging to the said monks, which in their turn abutt towards Bispham church; with common of pasture. [s.d. 1223-1268.]

[fol. 30.]
10
Carlton.
Confirmacio
Walterus
de Carlton.

OMNIBUS sanctæ matris, etc., Walterus de Carlton, etc., filius et hæres Wellelmi de Carlton, militis. Noveritis me, etc., illam dimidiam bovata[m] terræ quam pater meus eis dedit in Northcros; et etiam ratè et gratè habuisse illam confirmationem quam pater meus eisdem canonicis de quatuor bovatis terræ fecit in Carlton, etc., sicut continetur in carta dicti Willelmi de verbo ad verbum plenariè; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute, etc.; ita quod nec, etc. Cum testibus.

Confirmation by Walter de Carlton, son and heir of Sir William de Carlton, knight [to the monks of Cockersand], of the half oxgang of land in Northcross, which his father gave them, and that they should have full assurance of the confirmation which his father made to them, of four oxgangs of land in Carlton, as witness his father's charter. [s.d. 1256-1268.]

11
Carlton.
Thomas.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Thomas de Nortcros, filius Walteri de Carlton dedi, etc., unam acram terræ cum pertinentiis in Nortcros, propinquius Restinglawe, cujus una extremitas tendit versus orientem, et altera versus occidentem; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute, etc.; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Thomas de Northcross (Norcross), son of Walter de Carlton [to the monks of Cockersand], of one acre of land in Northcross, next to Restinglaw, extending east and west. [s.d. 1230-1260.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Henricus, filius Henrici de Quitinton 12
dedi, etc., unam acram terræ in parva Carlton, cujus una Carlton.
extremitas tendit usque Milanesmur, et altera versus occidentem Henricus.
usque ad viam quæ venit de Magna Carlton; in liberam, puram,
etc.; pro salute, etc.; cum communibus eisiamentis, etc., tantæ
terræ pertinentibus; ita quod nec, etc. Cum warantia et
testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Henry, son of Henry de Whittington [to the monks of Cockersand], of one acre of land in Little Carlton, extending at one end to Millane-moor, at the other westward to the road from Great Carlton; with common rights. [s.d. 1250-1268.]

ANNO domini M^oCC^oLX^o primo ad Pascha, facta est hæc 13
finalis concordia inter Henricum Abbatem et Conventum Concordia
de Cokersand ex una parte, et Henricum de Parva Carlton ex Idem
altera, scilicet quod dictus Henricus dedit et concessit, et hoc [Henricus]
præsenti scripto confirmavit pro se et hæredibus suis inperpetuum, pro bono pacis, Deo et beatæ Mariæ, etc., unum mesuagium
in prædicta villa de Carlton, juxta mesuagio dictorum Abbatis
et Conventus, quod habent in escambio pro mesuagiis, quæ
habuerunt de dono Ricardi filii Rogeri et Aviciæ filiæ suæ, sicut
continetur in cartis quas inde habent; et unam acram terræ arabilis in campis prædictæ villæ, cujus medietas jacet juxta terram
abbatis de Stanlowe ex parte australi juxta Littelowe, et altera Compositio
medietas jacet juxta terram ejusdem Abbatis ex parte aquilonis
extendens se a capite orientali versus occidentem; in liberam,
puram, et perpetuam elemosinam; pro salute animæ suæ, patris
sui, et matris suæ et omnium prædecessorum suorum; et unam
perticam prati, juxta terram ejusdem Abbatis et Conventus de Carlton.

Cokersand de Holm de parva Karlton versus austrum, cum toto prato de Redwalle extendente de Regali via versus aquilonem, pro sexta decima parte prati de Helrecar pertinentis ad bovam terræ quam habent de dono Ricardi filii Rogeri in eadem villa, et sextam decimam partem tocus vasti pertinentis ad dictam villam de Karltona, et terræ arabilis cum omnibus appruamentis suis quæ post illam istam compositionem in prædicto vasto fieri possint, excepto dictis Abbati et Conventui vasto de Haiholm sicut continetur in cartis suorum donatorum; salvis tamen dicto Henrico et suis hæredibus appruamentis ante compositionem istam tempore suo et in tempore patris sui in eadem villa peractis; tenenda et habenda dictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus inperpetuum, liberè, quietè, integre, benè et in pace, absque omni impedimento seu contadictione dicti Henrici et hæredum suorum, cum libertatibus et eysiammentis ad prædictam villam pertinentibus; prædictus verò Henricus et hæredes sui, omnes prænominatas terras cum suis pertinenciis et cum mesuagiis et pratis secundum formam superscriptam, prædictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines et feminas warentizabunt, defendent inperpetuum et adquietabunt. Et quia volunt ut omnia supra scripta fideliter et firmiter in posterum teneantur, et ut perpetuam habeant firmitatem, utraque pars huic scripto cyrographato sigillum suum apposuit alternatim. Hiis testibus.

Cyrograph of an agreement made at Easter, 1261, between Henry, the Abbot, and the Convent of Cockersand and Henry de Parva Carlton, whereby the said Henry gave to God and the blessed Mary [of Cockersand], for the sake of peace, and for the health of his soul, and the souls of his father, mother and ancestors, in free alms, one messuage in Carlton, over against the said monks' messuage, which they hold in exchange for other messuages which they had of the gift of Richard, son of Roger and Avice his daughter, as witness their charters; one acre of arable land in the fields of the said town, one moiety adjoining land of the Abbot of Stanlaw on the south against Littlelaw, and the other moiety adjoining land of the said Abbot of Cockersand on the north side, from the eastern end westward; one perch of meadow against land

of the said Abbot of Cockersand, in the Holme of Little Carlton towards the south, together with the whole meadow of Redwall, from the King's highway northward, for the sixteenth part of Helrecarr meadow, belonging to that oxgang of land which they have of the gift of Richard son of Roger, and the sixteenth share of the waste land belonging to the town of Carlton, and of the arable land, and all improvements hereafter to be made from the wastes, saving to the said Abbot and Convent the waste of Hayholme as contained in the charters of their benefactors; nevertheless saving to the said Henry and his heirs the improvements made in the said town during his own and his father's lifetime. With warranty and witnesses.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Henricus, etc., dedi, etc., pro salute
animæ meæ, etc., duas acras terræ arabilis in Carlton,
scilicet in campo de Hayholm super le Sortebuttes, inter terram
dictorum Abbatis et Conventus ex utraque parte, quarum una
extremitas extendit se usque ad pratum inter Hayholm et Bisb-
haym versus occidentem, et alia usque ad capitalem sellionem
quæ fuit quondam Ysoudæ sororis meæ apud orientem, cum
omnibus, pertinentiis et eisiamentis tantæ terræ in dicta villa
pertinentibus; in liberam, puram, etc., sicut aliqua elemosina,
etc.; cum warantia et adquietancia et defensione. In cuius rei
testimonium, etc. Hiis testibus.

14

Carlton.
Idem Hen-
ricus.

Dominicum

Grant in frankalmoign from Henry de Carleton [to the monks of Cockersand] for the health of his soul, of two acres of arable land in Carlton, in Hayholme field, upon the Sorte butts, lying between the said monks' land on either side, and extending at one end westward to the meadow between Hayholme and Bispham, and at the other eastward to the chief seillon formerly belonging to his sister Ysolt, with the appurtenances. [S.D. 1268-1271.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Henricus de Carlton filius, etc., dedi
concessi, etc., Deo et beatæ, etc., [fol. 30^b] quandem por-
cionem terræ in Carlton, ad faciendum vivarium, quæ vocatur
turbarium Eadwini, habentem in longitudine xxvij percatas in
parte orientali, et in latitudine x percatas; in liberam, puram,
etc.; pro salute, etc., ita quod nec ego, etc.; salva tamen mihi

15

Carlton.
Idem Hen-
ricus.

Dominicum

et hæredibus meis et tenentibus meis, aqua in parte occidentali ut averia et catalla possint adequari ; et benè licet dictis canonicis omnia de dicta terra facere quæ sibi viderint expedire sine alicujus contradictione. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Henry de Carlton to God and St. Mary [of Cockersand], of a certain portion of land in Carlton, called Edwin's turbary, for the making of a vivary, in length 27 perches on the eastern side and 10 perches in width ; saving nevertheless to the said Henry and his heirs, water in the western part thereof for the use of his beasts and cattle. The said monks have liberty to deal with the said land to their utmost profit and advantage. [s.d. 1268-1271.]

16
Carlton.
Escambium
iij Cartæ
non scriptæ.

NOTUM sit præsentibus et futuris, quod Abbas de Cokersand et Conventus pro se et successoribus suis, dederunt et concesserunt Waltero, filio Domini Willelmi de Carlton et hæredibus suis inperpetuum xj fallas terræ in villa de Carlton (*sic*) jacentes super illum locum qui vocatur le Hul, ex parte boreali dicti Walteri domus. Et idem Walterus pro se et hæredibus suis dedit, concessit et præsentis scripti testimonio confirmavit dictis Abbati et Conventui inperpetuum et eorum successoribus xj fallas terræ super le Smithieflat, propinquoires prato dictorum Abbatis et Conventus, pro memoratis xj fallis primitus nominatis ; in hujus rei testimonio utraque pars, etc. Actum in annunciacione beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno gratiæ M^oCC^o septuagesimo primo, tempore Domini Adæ Abbatis.

Grant in perpetuity from Lord Adam, Abbot of Cockersand, and the Convent of that place, to Walter, son of Sir William Carlton, and his heirs, of eleven falls of land in Carlton, upon the place called Hill, on the north side of the said Walter's house, in exchange for eleven falls of land upon the Smithy flat, next to the said Abbot's meadow, which the said Walter grants to the said Abbot and Convent in perpetuity. Done on the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of grace 1271.

[The remainder of the page is blank.]

OMNIBUS, etc., Hugo, filius Ricardi Ruffi de Merton æter- [fol. 31.]
 nam in domino salutem. Noveritis, etc., dedisse, etc., et 1
 quietum clamasse et confirmasse, Deo, etc., redditum duorum Merton.
 denariorum quos solebam capere de Henrico de Quitinton pro Hugo filius
 una bovata terræ quam quondam de me tenuit in villa de Mer- Ricardi.
 ton;¹ et totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in Dominicum
 illa bovata terræ cum toftis et croftis et mansionibus et mesua-
 giis meis sine aliquo retenemento; et etiam quicquid juris habui
 vel habere potui in terris Dominicis, sive in serviciis liberè tenen-
 tium, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis communis, in bosco, in
 plano, in pratis et pascuis, in maris et moris et mariscis, in mol-
 endinis, in stagnis et vivariis, in turbariis, mossis et aquis, et
 cum aliis libertatibus, etc., dictæ villæ pertinentibus; in liberam,
 puram, etc.; pro salute, etc.; ita, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign and quitclaim from Hugh, son of Richard le Rous² of Marton [to the monks of Cockersand], of two pence rent which he was wont to receive from Henry de Whittington, for one oxgang of land, which the said Henry formerly held of him in the town of Marton, with the tofts, crofts, messuages, dwelling houses, and all other appurtenances; and all his rights in the demesne lands or in the services of the free tenants, with common rights, &c. [s.d. 1230-1250.]

¹ This series of Charters (except No. 8) relates only to Little Marton. Great Marton was an escheat from the Honor of Peverel, and had been taken into the King's hands in the year 1174, on account of Robert Ferrer's participation in the rebellion of the Barons. When Richard I. granted Amounderness to Theobald Walter, in 1194, Great Marton passed by that grant. Later, when King John dispossessed Theobald, he permitted him to retain Great Marton, and the fee of Weeton, which had been Theobald's by inheritance from his father Hervey Walter. The former, however, was not to be held as a military fee, but at a fee farm rent, afterwards converted into a petty serjeanty.

In the year 1212, as also in 1242, Little Marton was held by Adam de Marton, whose ancestors had long held it by military service. In the latter year he died, and his son William de Marton paid a fine of three marks for livery. He is the donor in Charter No. 7, and appears to have been succeeded by his son, Richard de Marton (No. 10).

² In early time a reddish dye was obtained from a plant called by the Goths *Rhos* or *Ros*. The Latin rendering of this word was *Rufus*, and appears to have been applied to individuals possessing red hair. This word also appears in certain place-names, where brown herbage, or perhaps heath-clad hills were features in the landscape—cf. Rossendale. Used as a surname, I have translated Rufus "le Rous."

2
Merton. Confirmacio
Willelmus
de Merton. **O**MNIBUS, etc., Willelmus de Merton, salutem. Noveritis me concessisse, etc., Deo, etc., homagium illius bovatae terrae in Merton quam Hugo Ruffus quondam tenuit in eadem villa, salvo mihi et hæredibus meis forinceco servicio dictae bovatae pertinente et de jure debito ; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum testibus.

Confirmation by William de Marton of the grant [to the monks of Cockersand] of the homage of that oxgang of land in Marten which Hugh le Rous formerly held, saving to the said William and his heirs the service due to the King for the said oxgang. [S.D. 1242-1268.]

3
Merton. Hugo. **S**CIANT, etc., quod Hugo filius Ricardi Ruffi dedi, etc., Henrico clerico, filio Willielmi filii Suani, unam dimidiam bovata[m] terrae cum toftis omnibus et croftis et mansionibus et mesuagiis, etc., sicut continetur in carta superiori nobis donata ; reddendo sibi, etc., unum par cirotecarum pro omnibus, etc.

4 Item, Idem Hugo dedit per cartam suam Adæ filio Ricardi de Mertona, medietatem unius bovatae in eadem villa propinquioris bovatae quæ fuit Hutredi, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ; reddendo sibi vjd. pro omni servicio, etc.

5 Item, Ricardus filius Roberti de Carlton, dedit per cartam suam Henrico de Quitinton filio Willielmi filii Suani, medietatem unius bovatae cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, propinquioris bovatae quæ fuit Hutredi et unam rodam terrae juxta toftum ; reddendo sibi, etc ; septem denarios pro omni servicio, etc.

Grant from Hugh, son of Richard le Rous, to Henry the clerk,¹ son of William son of Swain, of the moiety of one oxgang of land with tofts, crofts, dwelling houses and messuages, as described in the previous charter of gift to the monks of Cockersand. [S.D. 1230-1250.]

Also the charter of the said Hugh, by which he gave to Adam, son of Richard de Marton, the moiety of an oxgang of land in the same

¹ Henry, the clerk of Whittington, son of William (son of Swain) by his wife Matilda, daughter of Ughtred, son of Huck. See note, p. 114. (See also *Fine Roll*, 7 Henry III., p. 104.)

town, lying next to the oxgang which was formerly Ughtred's, with the appurtenances, rendering sixpence for all service. [S.D. 1212-1242.]

Also the charter of Richard, son of Robert de Carleton, by which he gave to Henry de Whittington, son of William, son of Swain, the moiety of one oxgang of land, lying next to that which was formerly Ughtred's, with the appurtenances, and one rood of land next to the toft, rendering seven pence for all service. [S.D. 1230-1250.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Hugo, etc., dedi, etc., Deo et beatæ, 6
 etc., unam dimidiam bovatom terræ in Merton, cum omni- Merton.
 bus pertinenciis, in puram et perpetuam et (*sic*) liberè et quietè Idem
 ab omni seculari servicio et exactione, cum communione et eisia- [Hugo].
 mentis et libertatibus prædictæ villæ pertinentibus; pro salute
 animæ, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from the said Hugh, to God and St. Mary [of Cockersand], of one half oxgang of land in Marton with the appurtenances, free from all secular service and with common of pasture. [S.D. 1230-1260.]

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus, filius Adæ de Mertona 7
 dedi etc., unam acram terræ in Merton, in campo de Mertona.
 Landirgopan furlong, inter terram Amauricii de Thorinton, et Willelmus.
 terram Michaelis de Merton, cum toto prato adjacente continuè
 in orientali parte dictæ terræ; in liberam, puram, etc.; pro salute, Dominicum
 etc.; ita quod nec ego, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from William, son of Adam de Marton [to the monks of Cockersand], of one acre of land in Marton, upon Landargh open-furlong, between land belonging to Aumary de Thornton on the one side, and to Michael de Marton on the other, with all the meadow lying immediately adjacent on the eastern side of the said land. [S.D. 1242-1268.]

OMNIBUS, etc., Willelmus, etc., salutem. Noveritis, etc., 8
 dedisse, etc., sufficientem mossam, scilicet in magna mossa Mertona.
 de Merton ad turbas fodiendas, et ibidem siccandas ad com- Libertas.
 burendum ad grangiam suam de Trefeld; et competentem viam Idem [Wil-
 lelmus].

Debet scribi in Laton. ad easdem turbas deducendas de dicta mossā apud prænominatam grangiam cum plaustis et carectis ; cum warantia et testibus.

Grant from William [le Boteler^{*} to the monks of Cockersand], of sufficient peat moss in the great moss of Marton for graveing and drying their peats, for fuel for their Grange of Threfield, and an adequate road for drawing the same from the moss to the said Grange with wagons and carts. [S.D. 1245-1268.]

9
Merton.
Johannes
filius Ro-
berti.
Dominicum

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Johannes filius Roberti de Syreburne dedi, etc., Deo, etc., unam bovata[m] terræ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in villa de Merton, quam habui et tenui de Wilhelmo de Merton per servicium annuum unius denarii ; habendam, etc., dictis abbati, etc., cum tofto et edificiis eidem bovatae terræ pertinentibus, et cum omnibus eisiamentis et libertatibus infra villam de Merton et extra, in pratis, pascuis, moris, mariscis, aquis et piscacionibus, et in omnibus aliis comoditatibus et approvamentis quæ sunt vel fieri poterint in eadem villa, tantæ terræ pertinentibus, sicut eandem melius et liberius tenui et habui ; in liberam, puram, etc., quantum ad me et hæredes meos pertinet ; pro salute animæ, etc. ; ita quod nec ego, etc. ; faciendo tamen prædictum servicium capitali domino. Cum warantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from John, son of Robert de Sherburn, to God [and St. Mary of Cockersand], of one oxgang of land with the appurtenances in Marton, which he held of William de Marton by the service of one penny yearly ; to hold with the toft, and buildings thereunto appurtenant, and with all other rights and privileges and share of future improvements, to be made in the said town, as freely as the said John had held the same, rendering yearly the aforesaid service to the chief lord. [S.D. 1268-1290].

^{*} From the marginal note here and on fol. 32, it appears that William le Boteler (Pincerna) is the donor in this instance, and not William, son of Adam de Marton, and that this charter has been inserted here, instead of under Laton, by mistake.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Ricardus, filius Willelmi de Merton 10
 dedi, confirmavi, etc., Deo, etc., homagium et servitium Merton.
 Gilberti clerici de Lancastre et hæredum suorum, de toto tene- Confirmacio
 mento tam bovatarum quam acrarum quas de me tenuit in villa Ricardus
 de Merton, scilicet servitium et redditum duorum denariorum et filius Wil-
 oboli; et homagium et servitium Johannis filii Roberti de Syre- lelmi.
 burne et hæredum suorum, de una bovata terræ cum pertinenciis
 quam tenuit de me in eadem villa per servitium unius denarii;
 habenda et tenenda dictis Abbati et Conventui [fol. 31^b] et
 eorum successoribus inperpetuum; in wardis, releviis, eschætis et ij cartæ non
 in omnibus aliis quæ ad homagia et servicia pertinent, sine aliquo scriptæ.
 retenemento, in liberam, puram, etc., quantum ad me et hæredes
 meos pertinet; et ego Ricardus et hæredes mei, scilicet, waranti-
 zabimus. Cum testibus.

Confirmation by Richard, son of William de Marton, to God [and St. Mary of Cockersand], of the homage and service of Gilbert the Clerk of Lancaster and his heirs, from the whole tenement which he held of the said Richard, in the town of Marton, to wit, the service and rent of two pence half-penny; and of the homage and service of John, son of Robert de Sherburn and his heirs, from one oxgang of land with the appurtenances, which he held of the said Richard in the said town by the service of one penny; to be held by the said Abbot and Monastery in perpetuity, with the wardships, reliefs and escheats and all other matters belonging to homage and service. [S.D. 1268-1290.]

[The remainder of fol. 31^b is blank.]

OMNIBUS sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, etc., Willelmus Pin. [fol. 32.]
 cerna salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro divino 1
 intuitu caritatis et amore beatæ Mariæ et pro salute animæ meæ Lathon.
 et Dionisiæ sponsæ meæ, etc., dedisse, etc., quandam terram de Willelmus
 Dominico meo in Lathun, scilicet, totam partem meam de Trep- Pincerna.
 londes, sicuti signa et cruces prædictorum fratrum demonstrant, Dominicum
 cum omnibus pertinenciis, aisiamentis et libertatibus ad tantam
 terram pertinentibus; cum libero et congruo introitu et exitu ad

mare et ad pullum; salvis tamen Waltero filio Suani et hæredibus suis xx^{ti}v acris, habendis et tenendis de prædictis Abbate et Canonicis inperpetuum pro sex denariis ad festum sancti Michaelis annuatim pro omni servicio reddendis; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberè, quietè, honorificè, integrè et plenariè ab omni seculari servicio et exactione, sicuti aliqua elemosina liberius, quietius et melius dari possit ac teneri; ita quod nec ego, nec, etc. Si verò aliqua demanda huic terræ præfatæ inposterum evenierit: de residuo feodi mei ego et hæredes mei eam inperpetuum adquietabimus; hanc autem donacionem ego et hæredes mei contra omnes qui mori possunt prædictis canonicis, etc., warantizabimus et de omni servicio et demanda adquietabimus; et insuper Dei maledictionem et beatæ Mariæ et meam habeant omnes contra hanc meam donacionem venientes. Hiis testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from William le Boteler¹ [to the monks of Cockersand] for the health of his soul and the soul of Dionisia his wife, of a certain portion of his demesne land in Layton,¹ to wit, all his share of Threeplands, as distinguished by the marks and crosses of the said Brethren; with the appurtenances, and with free egress and ingress to the Sea and to the Pool; saving to Walter, son of Swain and his heirs twenty five acres, to hold of the said Abbot and Monks in perpetuity, by the yearly rent of sixpence, payable at Michaelmas, for all service. Any future demand upon this land to be met out of the residue of his fee. The malison of God, of the blessed Virgin, and of the said donor upon all men contravening this gift. [S.D. 1252-1268.]

2
Lathon.
Idem.

OMNIBUS, etc., Willelmus Pincerna salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., viginti acras terræ in territorio de Lathon, super culturam quæ vocatur Wytheruum in parte occidentali

Dominicum

¹ The Botelers of Warrington held one knight's fee in Layton, Warbreck, and Great Bispham (10 carucates). The land called Threeplands lay between Layton and Marton. One moiety was a portion of the Lord's demesne land, the other moiety had been already granted by charter to Walter de Carleton, under the fee farm rent of 6d., which rent became payable by the above charter to the monks of Cockersand. This free rent was accounted for in the Cockersand Rental of A.D. 1501 as follows:—"Idem Dominus [de Laton] tenet terram vocatam Threfylds, [per] liberam redditum vjd." The same Rental accounted for the annual rent charge of 40s., created in favour of the monks by the charter No. 6, as follows:—"Dominus de Laton reddit de Camera sua annuatim xls." (*Chetham Miscellanies*, vol. lvii.)

versus molendinum, propinquiores terræ dictorum canonicorum quam eis pro anima Dionisiæ sponsæ meæ prius dedi ; in puram et perpetuam, etc. ; pro salute, etc. ; cum corpore meo ; ita quod nec, etc. Cum warantia et testibus.

Testamentary grant in frankalmoign from the said William le Boteler [to the monks of Cockersand] of twenty acres of land in the town-fields of Laton, lying in the western part of the *culture* called Wythroom, towards the mill, and next to the said monk's land, which the said donor formerly gave them for the health of the soul of Dionisia his wife. [s.D. 1252-1268.]

OMNIBUS, etc., Willelmus Pincerna salutem. Sciatis me, 3
etc., dedisse, etc., quinquaginta acras terræ de dominico Lathon.
meo in Lathon, scilicet, Treplandes, inter Lathon et Merton cum Idem.
omnibus pertinenciis, cum libero et congruo introitu et exitu ad
mare et ad Pul, videlicet, xxv acras ad habendas in dominico, et
pro aliis xxv acris habebunt prædicti fratres de Waltero, filio
Suani et hæredibus suis annuatim sex denarios ad festum sancti
Michaelis inperpetuum pro omni servicio ; hanc autem dona-
cionem feci liberè et quietè, honorificè, integrè et plenariè ab omni
seculari servicio et exactione ; sicuti aliqua elemosina liberius,
etc. Si verò aliqua demanda huic terræ inposterum evenierit :
de residuo feodi mei ego et hæredes mei eam sine inpedimento
adquietabimus. Cum warantia. Omnes autem malignantes et
contra hanc cartam venientes Dei et meam incurant maledicti-
onem. Hiis testibus, etc.

Walterus de
Carlton
tenet is-
tam terram
in feodo ut
patet. Red-
dendo vjd.

Grant in frankalmoign from William le Boteler [to the monks of Cockersand] of fifty acres of his demesne lands in Laton, to wit, the Threeplands, lying between Lytham and Marton ; with the appurtenances, and free ingress and egress to the Sea and to the Pool. The said monks were to hold twenty-five acres of this land in demesne and as to the other twenty-five acres, were to receive in perpetuity from Walter, son of Swain and his heirs, sixpence yearly at the feast of St. Michael for all service. With warranty, and acquittance from any future claim to be

made upon the said land. The malison of God and of the Donor upon all men who should contravene this charter. [S.D. 1252-1268.]

4
Howes.
Lathon.
Thomas de
Bethum.
Dominicum

OMNIBUS sanctæ matris ecclesiæ, etc., Thomas de Bethum et Amiria sponsa sua, filia Ricardi filii Rogeri salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse quintam partem dimidiæ carucatæ terræ in Houwes inter Lithum et Lathon quam tenemus de feodo Willelmi Pincernæ; cum communione et pastura et omnibus aliis eisia-
mentis et libertatibus prædictæ terræ pertinentibus; in liberam et puram, etc.; pro salute animarum nostrarum, etc., salvo foriniceco servicio. Cum warrantia et testibus.

Grant in frankalmoign from Thomas de Beetham and Amuria¹ his wife, daughter of Richard, son of Roger [to the monks of Cockersand], of the fifth part of the half carucate of land in Howes, between Lytham and Laton, which the said Thomas and Amuria held of the fee of William le Boteler; with common of pasture and the appurtenances, and freedom from all service excepting that due to the King. [S.D. 1235-1249.]

5
Howes.
Willelmus
Pincerna.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus præsens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Dominus Willelmus Pincerna salutem in domino. Noveritis me reddidisse Abbati et Conventui de Cokersand et ecclesiæ suæ, totam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine aliquo retenemento, quam habuerunt et habere debuerunt in Howes, inter Lithum et Laton de dono Thomæ de Bethum et Amirie sponsæ suæ, sicut carta Thomæ et Amirie plenius testatur et proportat; in hujus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Lancastre iij^o idus Februarii, anno regis Henrici lvj^o, præsentibus Justiciariis Domini regis Itinerantibus. Valet.

¹ She was one of the five daughters and co-heiresses of Richard, son of Roger, thane of Lytham and Woodplumpton. The land called Howes, lying between Lytham and Layton, which was the subject of this grant, may possibly be identified with the Pulhowse mentioned in the Cockersand Rental of A.D. 1501. (*Chetham Miscellanies*, vol. lvii.)

Sciendum quod lecta est hæc litera et inrotulata in omnibus rotulis Justiciariorum apud Lancastre; scilicet Domini Walteri De Elyun, Domini Johannis de Oketon, Petri de Cestria, et aliorum; iij^o idus Februarii, anno domini M^oCC^o septuagesimo primo.

Letter of acknowledgment by Sir William le Boteler that he had rendered to the Abbot and Convent of Cockersand, and to their church, all the land with the appurtenances in Howes, between Lytham and Laton which they held by the gift of Thomas de Beetham and Amuria his wife, according to their charter. Given at Lancaster on the third of the ides of February, 56 Henry III., in the presence of the King's Justices Itinerant, the letter being read and enrolled in the said Justices' rolls at Lancaster, viz., those of Sir Walter de Helyun, Sir John de Oketon, Peter de Chester, and others, on the third of the ides of February [11th], 1271.

QUÆRE cartam de turbario in Merton in præcedenti folio, 8.

Search for the charter of the grant of turbary in Marton in the preceding folio: charter No. 8 [page 153].

OMNIBUS, etc., Willelmus le Botiler de Weryngton salutem [fol. 32^b.] in domino. Noverit universitas vestra, me divinæ pietatis intuitu dedisse et imperpetuum pro me et hæredibus meis concessisse, Domino Abbati de Cokersand et ejusdem loci Conventui ibidem Deo et beatæ Mariæ servientibus, pro salute animæ meæ antecessorum et successorum meorum quadraginta solidos sterlingorum de camera mea et de cameris hæredum meorum persolvendos quolibet anno ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad Pentecosten viginti solidos, et ad festum Sancti Martini viginti solidos. Et si contingat quod ego prædictus Willelmus le Botiler vel hæredes mei in aliquo termino de prædicta solutione defecerimus, quod absit, volo et concedo pro me et hæredibus meis teneri eidem domino Abbati de Cokersand et ejusdem loci

Conventui in quadraginta solidis sterlingorum pro quolibet termino non observato. In cuius rei, etc.

Grant in frankalmoign from William le Boteler of Warrington to the Lord Abbot of Cockersand and the monastery of that place, for the health of his soul, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, of a perpetual charge of forty shillings sterling to be paid by himself and his heirs out of his or their treasury by half-yearly payments, viz., twenty shillings at Whitsuntide and the like sum at Martinmas. In default of payment of any part of the said sum, he bound himself and his heirs to the said Lord Abbot in the sum of forty shillings sterling, to be forfeited for every such term not duly observed. [S.D. 1268-1303.]

Thorinton.
Willelmus
de Wine-
quike.

SCIANT, etc., quod ego Willelmus de Quinequike dedi, etc., tres acras terræ meæ in Thorinton;¹ in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum communione prædictæ villæ quatuor bobus et vj vaccis et duobus equis, decem ovibus cum agnis, cum aisiamentis in turbariis, et fontibus. Hiis testibus.

Memorandum quod Dominus Alanus de Singiltona et hæredes sui feofati sunt de ista terra pro homagio et servicio suo et reddunt per annum quatuor solidos argenti ad duos anni terminos, scilicet ad Pascha et ad festum sancti Michaelis.

Grant in frankalmoign from William de Winwick [to the monks of Cockersand] of three acres of his land in Thornton, with common of pasture for four oxen, six cows, two horses and ten sheep with their lambs, and with easements in the peat mosses and springs. [S.D. 1201-1217.]

¹ William, son of Robert de Winwick held in Thornton, in the parish of Poulton-in-the-Fylde, five carucates of land in thanage, by the service of 20s. (*Survey of A.D. 1212*.) Before the year 1212, Robert de Winwick had granted one carucate to Ughtred, son of Huck, for 4s. yearly, which was held in the year 1212 by his grandson, Adam de Singleton (son of Richard, son of Ughtred). In the year 1258, Margery de Winwick, daughter of William de Winwick, and widow of Michael de Carleton, died seised of two carucates of land in Thornton, held *in capite* of the King, by the service of 8s. Richard de Thornton was her son and heir. Before the last mentioned date William de Winwick, or his daughter Margery, had alienated the two remaining carucates, of which William Banastre was seised at the time of his death, in 17 Edward II. He held *in capite* of the King, by the service of 8s. yearly.



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